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A NUMERICAL METHOD  
FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL, CAVITATING,  
LIFTING FLOWS

Daniel Wilson Golden

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A NUMERICAL METHOD  
FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL, CAVITATING,  
LIFTING FLOWS

by

DANIEL WILSON GOLDEN

B.S., California State University, Northridge

1967

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF OCEAN ENGINEER  
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May, 1975



A NUMERICAL METHOD  
FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL,  
CAVITATING, LIFTING  
FLOWS

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DANIEL WILSON GOLDEN

Submitted to the Department of Ocean Engineering on May 9, 1975 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Ocean Engineer and degree of Master of Science and Marine Engineering.

ABSTRACT

A numerical method for two-dimensional cavitating flow is developed for the flat plate. The linearized boundary value problem is restated as a set of coupled integral equations. The integral equations are approximated numerically. The numerical approximation is executed by a Fortran IV computer program. The computed results are compared to the analytic solution. This method should provide insight into developing a method for three-dimensional cavitating flows and is readily extendable to cambered profiles.

Thesis Supervisor: Patrick Leehey

Title: Professor of Applied Mechanics  
Professor of Naval Architecture



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The guidance and invaluable constructive criticism provided by Professor Patrick Leehey is gratefully acknowledged. The very useful suggestions of Professor Justin Kerwin are also gratefully acknowledged.





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## NOMENCLATURE

$A$	= Cavity Area
$c$	= chord length
$[C]$	= coefficient matrix
$c_{ji}$	= element of coefficient matrix
$C_p$	= pressure coefficient
$C_L$	= lift coefficient
$f$	= location of vortex control points
$f_s$	= location of source control points
$h$	= locus of points describing mean camber line and cavity surface
$\ell$	= cavity length
$M$	= number of vortex elements
$N$	= number of source elements
$P$	= pressure
$P_\infty$	= pressure at infinity
$q$	= velocity
$q(\xi)$	= source distribution
$u, v$	= perturbation velocity components
$U_\infty$	= inflow velocity
$w$	= complex velocity = $u - iv$
$x, y$	= coordinate system
$x_{li}$	= lower boundary of vortex or source element
$Z$	= complex plane = $x + iy$



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$(\bar{\phantom{x}})$  = quantity with a bar is a dimensional quantity

$(\phantom{x})$  = no bar indicates a nondimensional variable

$(\phantom{x})^+$  = variable to be evaluated at  $x = 0^+$

$(\phantom{x})^-$  = variable to be evaluated at  $x = 0^-$

$(\phantom{x})_x$  = variable to be differentiated wrt  $x$

$\alpha$  = angle of attack

$\chi(\xi)$  = vortex distribution

$\zeta$  = mapped plane =  $\xi + i\eta$

$\xi, \eta$  = dummy coordinate system for integration

and see  $\zeta$  above

$\rho$  = fluid density

$\sigma$  = cavitation number

$\phi$  = velocity potential

$\varphi$  = perturbation velocity potential

$n$  = degree of singularity



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The objective of this investigation is to develop a numerical solution to cavitating flows which can be compared to a known analytic solution. Therefore, the cavitating two-dimensional flat plate in steady flow has been chosen for this investigation. Geurst [1,2,3] has given solutions for the linearized problem for both partial and super cavitation.

The purpose in considering this problem is to determine and overcome the numerical difficulties associated with this problem. Adequately solving the two-dimensional problem is a preliminary step in developing a numerical solution for the far more difficult three-dimensional and unsteady flow problems.

Further the numerical method can be applied to foils of different camber lines. Geurst [2] has obtained a camber line solution for the case of parabolic camber in partial cavitation only.

Widnall [4] developed a numerical method for three-dimensional, unsteady, supercavitating flows. However, Widnall used assumed cavity lengths and demonstrated that, for long cavities, lift coefficients were relatively insensitive to cavity length. Clearly for short super cavities, on the order of chord length, and partial cavities, a proper statement of cavity termination is required for the proper solution of cavitating flows.



In this respect this report is a preliminary investigation into the inclusion of cavity termination in cavitating flows. The results of this report should be applicable to three-dimensional and unsteady cavitating flows.

The solution of two-dimensional, cavitating flows presented herein involves five distinct steps. These are:

- 1) statements of the linearized boundary value problem,
  - 2) solution of the boundary value problem in the form of coupled integral equations in source and vortex distributions,
  - 3) a numerical approximation to the integral equations,
  - 4) execution of the numerical approximation via FORTRAN computer program,
- and
- 5) validation of the numerical results.



Linearizing the boundary value problem and rewriting the problem in the form of integral equations is not the only method of solution. Another possible approach is the finite difference method. Jeppson [5,6] and Mogel and Street [7] have taken the finite difference method as far as a circular disk perpendicular to the main stream with an infinite cavity. The major disadvantage of the finite difference method is the large programing and computational effort required.

The integral equation method for the linearized problem represents a far smaller computational effort. It is for this reason, plus the existence of the analytic solution, that the integral equation method is used. For an excellent discussion of the various methods of solution see Birkhoff [8] .

The following chapters of this report will discuss the stated steps of the solution.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the  
second part of the paper discusses the importance of the  
third part of the paper discusses the importance of the  
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## CHAPTER II

## THE LINEARIZED BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

Geurst [1,2,3] has presented a development of the linearized boundary value problem for both partial and super cavitation. A similar development is given here, except that the coordinate system and the nondimensionalization of variables differ. These differences are strictly a matter of convenience. Geurst's method of solution relies on a series expansion of the complex velocity in the neighborhood of infinity. This in turn requires that the boundary value relations to local slope on the foil and cavitation number be stated at infinity.

The neighborhood of infinity is not convenient to computer solutions. Therefore the boundary value relations to local slope on the foil and cavitation number need to be stated on the foil and cavity.

The coordinate system and the foil-cavity relation to the coordinate system are shown in figure 1(a). The inflow velocity,  $\bar{U}_\infty$ , is assumed to be parallel to the x axis and uniform in the y and z directions. The angle of attack,  $\alpha$ , is taken to be the nose-tail line for cambered profiles.

First the steady flow form of Bernoulli's equation is written between infinity and another point in the flow:

$$(1) \quad \frac{\bar{P}_\infty}{\bar{\rho}} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{U}_\infty^2 = \frac{\bar{P}}{\bar{\rho}} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{q}^2, \quad \bar{q} = |\vec{\nabla} \bar{\phi}|$$



This equation is now rewritten in the form of a nondimensional pressure coefficient.

$$(2) \quad C_p = \frac{\bar{P}_\infty - \bar{P}}{\frac{1}{2} \bar{\rho} \bar{U}_\infty^2} = \left( \bar{b}^2 / \bar{U}_\infty^2 - 1 \right).$$

On the cavity the pressure coefficient is the cavitation number,  $\sigma$ . The velocity potential can be written as the sum of the potential due to the inflow velocity plus a perturbation potential:

$$(3) \quad \bar{\phi} = \bar{U}_\infty \bar{x} + \bar{\phi}$$

Where

$\bar{\phi}$  = perturbation velocity potential.

From equation (3) the  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  components of velocity are:

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial \bar{x}} = \bar{U}_\infty + \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial \bar{x}} = \bar{U}_\infty + \bar{u}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \bar{v}$$

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Where

$\bar{u} = \bar{x}$  component of the perturbation velocity

$\bar{v} = \bar{y}$  component of the perturbation velocity.

It is assumed that the perturbation velocity is very much less than the inflow velocity, that is:

$$\bar{u}, \bar{v} \ll \bar{U}_\infty$$

On the cavity we now have:

$$\bar{q}_c^2 = [\bar{U}_\infty^2 + 2\bar{u}_c\bar{U}_\infty + \bar{u}_c^2 + \bar{v}_c^2]$$

using(6)

$$(9) \quad \frac{\bar{q}_c^2}{\bar{U}_\infty^2} = 1 + 2\bar{u}_c/\bar{U}_\infty$$

Thus equation (2) for the cavity becomes:

$$(8) \quad u_c = \sigma/2$$

Where

$$u_c = \bar{u}_c/\bar{U}_\infty$$

and  $\bar{U}_\infty$  is now used as a nondimensionalization constant.

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Equation (8) is the statement of the linearized boundary condition on the cavity surface. The next step is to obtain the boundary condition on the wetted surface of the foil.

On the foil wetted surface the boundary condition is flow tangency.

$$(9) \quad \frac{\bar{v}}{\bar{U}_\infty + \bar{u}} = \frac{d\bar{h}}{d\bar{x}}$$

Which becomes

$$\frac{\bar{v}}{\bar{U}_\infty} + \frac{\bar{u}\bar{v}}{\bar{U}_\infty} + \text{higher order terms} = \frac{d\bar{h}}{d\bar{x}}$$

or

$$(10) \quad v = \frac{\bar{v}}{\bar{U}_\infty} \simeq \frac{dh}{dx}$$

Also, it is assumed that the foil is very thin compared to the chord length such that the boundary condition in equation (10) can be applied to the mean camber line.

Further the entire foil cavity system is collapsed to the  $\bar{x}-\bar{z}$  plane and the boundary conditions applied on the  $\bar{x}-\bar{z}$  plane with all length dimensions nondimensionalized by the chord length, figure 1(b). Another condition to be satisfied is cavity termination.

Geurst [2] proved that for the linearized problem, the re-entrant jet and Riabouchinsky models for cavity termination reduce to a statement that the cavity closes at its end. This condition can be written as



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$$(11) \quad \int_0^{\ell} \left[ \left( \frac{dh}{dx} \right)_{cavity} - \left( \frac{dh}{dx} \right)_{foil} \right] dx = 0$$

or

$$(12) \quad \int_0^{\ell} [h_x^+ - h_x^-] dx = 0$$

The next condition to be satisfied is the condition at the trailing edge of the foil ( $x = 1$ ). This condition requires that there be no pressure jump across the foil at the trailing edge.

$$(13) \quad C_p^+(1) - C_p^-(1) = 0$$

In summary the conditions that the solution must satisfy are:

$$(C1) \quad u^+ = \sigma/2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \ell$$

$$(C2) \quad v = h_x$$

on wetted surface  
of the foil

$$(C3) \quad \int_0^{\ell} [h_x^+ - h_x^-] dx = 0$$

$$(C4) \quad C_p^+(1) - C_p^-(1) = 0$$



The last condition is that the perturbation potential satisfies Laplace's equation:

$$(C5) \quad \nabla^2 \phi = 0.$$

The next chapter will give a solution to Laplace's equation which satisfies the above boundary conditions.



## CHAPTER III

## THE INTEGRAL EQUATION FORMULATION

This chapter presents the development of the integral equation formulation of the problem. This development proceeds from the solution for the velocity field induced by a two-dimensional distribution of vortices and sources in space. Then it can be shown that this velocity field will satisfy the boundary conditions. This results in a set of coupled integral equations.

First consider the flow to be in the complex  $\mathbb{Z}$  plane,

Where:

$$Z = x + iy$$

and the complex velocity is given by:

$$w(Z) = u - iv$$

Then the appropriate general form of the solution is [9]:

$$(14) \quad w(Z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\lambda} \frac{\gamma(\xi)}{Z - \xi} d\xi - \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{\lambda'} \frac{\gamma(\xi)}{Z - \xi} d\xi$$

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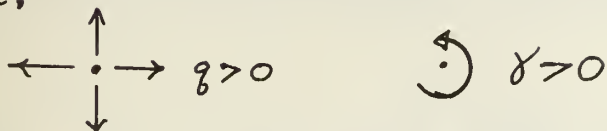
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or

$$(15) \quad w(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^a \frac{(-\gamma - i g)}{\xi - z} d\xi$$

where,



$g(\xi)$  = source distribution over the cavity

$\gamma(\xi)$  = vortex distribution over the foil

$$a = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for a partial cavity} \\ l & \text{for a super cavity} \end{cases}$$

$$g(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad l < \xi \quad \text{for a partial cavity}$$

and

$$\gamma(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 < \xi \quad \text{for a super cavity.}$$

Plemelj's formulas can be applied to equation (15) as follows [10].

$$(16) \quad w^+(x) - w^-(x) = -\gamma(x) - i g(x)$$

$$(17) \quad w^+(x) + w^-(x) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_0^a \frac{-\gamma(\xi) - i g(\xi)}{\xi - x} d\xi$$





When equations (16) and (17) are added together and the real part is taken, the result is:

$$u^+(x) = -\frac{\gamma(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^l \frac{\gamma(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

or, with the cavity boundary condition,

$$(18) \quad \sigma = -\gamma(x) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^l \frac{\gamma(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

with

$$\gamma(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \geq l$$

The integral in equation (18) is a Cauchy principal value integral over the length of the cavity.

When equations (16) and (17) are subtracted from each other and the imaginary part is taken the result is:

$$v^-(x) = -\frac{\gamma(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^l \frac{\gamma(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

or, with the wetted surface boundary condition,

$$(19) \quad h_x^-(x) = -\frac{\gamma(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^l \frac{\gamma(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

with

$$\gamma(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } x > l$$

Again the integral in equation (19) is a Cauchy principal value integral. For a flat plate at an angle of attack

$$(20) \quad h_x^-(x) = -\alpha$$

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

where  $f, g, h$  are continuous functions of  $x, y, z$  and satisfy the Lipschitz condition.

It is shown that if the functions  $f, g, h$  are bounded and the initial conditions are given at a point where the functions are continuous, then there exists a unique solution of the system of equations.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

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and this is the case taken throughout the rest of this report. The source distribution  $q(x)$  represents the slope difference between the cavity surface and the mean camber line of the foil at  $x$ . While the vortex distribution  $\gamma(x)$  represents the difference in the  $x$  component of perturbation velocity between the upper and lower surface at  $x$ .

$$(21) \quad q(x) = v^+(x) - v^-(x)$$

$$(22) \quad \gamma(x) = -u^+(x) + u^-(x)$$

These statements follow directly from equations (16) and (17). When equations (2), (7) and (22) are combined the jump in pressure on the foil is:

$$(23) \quad C_p^+(x) - C_p^-(x) = -2\gamma(x)$$

and the coefficient is:

$$(24) \quad C_L = -2 \int_0^1 \gamma(x) dx$$

The combination of condition (C 3) and equation (27) gives, for the closure condition,

$$(25) \quad \int_0^l q(x) dx = 0$$

It is clear from equation (23) that condition (C 4) is:

$$(26) \quad \gamma(1) = 0$$

1871  
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the  
crops were much injured. The weather was very  
warm, and the crops were much injured. The  
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Equations (18), (19), (20), (25) and (26) constitute a complete problem statement for the steady flow cavitation of a two-dimensional flat plate, only, it is convenient to rearrange equations (18) and (19) into a form that contains the ratio of angle of attack to cavitation number.

$$(27) \quad 1 = -\frac{\gamma(x)}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\pi} \oint_0^l \frac{q(\xi)/\sigma}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

$$(28) \quad 0 = \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{q(x)}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_0^l \frac{\gamma(\xi)/\sigma}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

and

$$(29) \quad \int_0^l \frac{q(x)}{\sigma} dx = 0$$

Equations (27), (28) and (29), subject to  $\gamma(1) = 0$ , are sufficient to obtain cavity length, the source distribution and the vortex distribution as functions of the ratio  $\alpha/\sigma$  only.

Chapter 1. Introduction. 1.1. The problem. 1.2. The main results. 1.3. The organization of the paper.

2. Preliminary results. 2.1. The notation. 2.2. The lemmas. 2.3. The proof of the main theorem.

3. Appendix. 3.1. The definition of the function. 3.2. The properties of the function.

The next section will develop the numerical approximation to equations (27), (28) and (29) and the method of solution.





## CHAPTER IV

## NUMERICAL APPROXIMATION TO THE INTEGRAL EQUATIONS

The method used in the numerical approximation is to approximate the integral equations (27), (28) and (29) by a finite set of linear algebraic equations with  $N$  unknown source densities,  $M$  unknown vortex densities and the ratio  $\alpha/\sigma$ . The numerical integration procedure requires that cavity length be the independent variable and  $\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$  be computed.

This method requires an assumption about the functional form of the source and vortex distributions. It is assumed that the vortex and source distributions are constant over a small element of the foil or cavity, figure 2. The last vortex element is assumed to be linear with a value of zero at the trailing edge to satisfy equation (26). The amplitude of each  $\gamma_i$ ,  $q_i$  is unknown.

In each vortex element a control point is placed at which the flow tangency boundary condition is satisfied. In each source element a control point is placed at which the cavity boundary condition is satisfied. The vortex control points are at  $x_j$  and the source control points are at  $x_{sj}$ . The relations for the control point locations are:

1) for the vortex control

$$(30) \quad x_j = x_{\ell_j} + (x_{\ell_{j+1}} - x_{\ell_j})f, \quad 0 < f < 1$$



and

2) for the sources

$$(31) \quad x_{sj} = x_{lj} + (x_{lj+1} - x_{lj}) f_s \quad 0 < f_s < 1$$

The fractions  $f$  and  $f_s$  are yet to be determined on the basis of obtaining stable results.

There will be one equation for each vortex control point, giving  $M$  equations. There will be one equation for each source control point, giving  $N$  equations. Plus there will be one equation for the cavity closure condition. The vortex equations are:

$$(32) \quad 0 = 2\pi \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} - \pi \frac{g_j}{\sigma} + \oint_{x_{lj}}^{x_{lj+1}} \frac{\gamma_i/\sigma}{x_j - \xi} d\xi + \\ + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{M-1} \int_{x_{li}}^{x_{li+1}} \frac{\gamma_i/\sigma}{x_j - \xi} d\xi + \int_{x_{lm}}' \frac{\frac{\gamma_M}{\sigma} (1-\xi)}{(x_j - \xi)(1-x_{lm})} d\xi$$

and for the  $M^{\text{th}}$  control point

$$(33) \quad 0 = 2\pi \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} - \frac{g_M}{\sigma} + \oint_{x_{lm}}' \frac{\frac{\gamma_M}{\sigma} (1-\xi)}{(x_M - \xi)(1-x_{lm})} d\xi + \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \int_{x_{li}}^{x_{li+1}} \frac{\gamma_i/\sigma}{x_M - \xi} d\xi$$

Where,

$$g_j/\sigma = 0 \text{ for } j > N \text{ and } g_M/\sigma = 0 \text{ for } M > N$$



The source equations are:

$$(34) \quad \pi = -\pi \frac{\gamma_j}{\sigma} + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^N \int_{x_{li}}^{x_{li+1}} \frac{q_i/\sigma}{x_j - \xi} d\xi + \\ + \int_{x_{lj}}^{x_{lj+1}} \frac{q_j/\sigma}{x_j - \xi} d\xi, \quad \gamma_j = 0 \text{ for } j > M$$

and the closure condition

$$(35) \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{x_{li}}^{x_{li+1}} \frac{q_i}{\sigma} dx = 0$$

Equations (32) through (35) are the numerical approximation to the integral equations. When the indicated integration is performed equations (32), (33), (34) and (35) become

$$(36) \quad 0 = 2\pi \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} - \pi \frac{\gamma_j}{\sigma} + \frac{\gamma_j}{\sigma} \ln\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right) + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{M-1} \frac{\gamma_i}{\sigma} \ln\left(\frac{x_j - x_{li}}{x_j - x_{li+1}}\right) + \\ + \frac{\gamma_M}{\sigma} \left[ \frac{1-x_j}{1-x_{lM}} \ln\left(\frac{x_j - x_{lM}}{x_j - 1}\right) + 1 \right], \quad \frac{\gamma_j}{\sigma} = 0 \text{ for } j > N$$

$$(37) \quad 0 = 2\pi \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} - \pi \frac{\gamma_M}{\sigma} + \frac{\gamma_M}{\sigma} [1 + (1-f) \ln\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right)] + \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \frac{\gamma_i}{\sigma} \ln\left(\frac{x_M - x_{li}}{x_M - x_{li+1}}\right), \quad \frac{\gamma_M}{\sigma} = 0 \text{ for } M > N$$









The coefficient matrix,  $[C]$ , is formed from the coefficients of  $\frac{q_i}{\sigma}$ ,  $\frac{b_i}{\sigma}$ ,  $\frac{\gamma_i}{\sigma}$ ,  $\frac{q_j}{\sigma}$  and  $\frac{\gamma_j}{\sigma}$  in equations (36) through (39).

The first submatrix, (I), is formed as follows by the coefficients of  $\gamma/\sigma$  in equations (36) and (37).

$$(41) \quad C_{jj} = \ln\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right), \quad j \neq M$$

$$(42) \quad C_{MM} = 1 + (1-f) \ln\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right)$$

$$(43) \quad C_{ji} = \ln\left(\frac{x_j - x_{li}}{x_j - x_{li+1}}\right), \quad i \neq M \text{ and } j \neq M$$

$$(44) \quad C_{jM} = \frac{1-x_j}{1-x_{lM}} \ln\left(\frac{x_j - x_{lM}}{x_j - 1}\right) + 1, \quad j \neq M$$

The second submatrix, (II), is given by the coefficient of  $q_i/\sigma$  in equations (36) and (37):

$$(45) \quad C_{j,j+M} = -\gamma, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N$$

$$(46) \quad C_{ji} = 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq M, \quad M+1 \leq i \leq M+N \\ \text{and } i \neq j+M.$$



Submatrix (III) is the coefficient of  $\alpha/\sigma$  in equations (36) and (37):

$$(47) \quad C_{j, M+N+1} = 2\pi \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq M$$

$$(48) \quad C_{j, M+N+1} = 0 \quad \text{for } M < j \leq M+N+1.$$

The source equations are contained submatrices (IV), (V), and (VI). The submatrix (IV) contains the coefficients of  $x_i/\sigma$  in equation (38) :

$$(49) \quad C_{M+j, j} = -\pi, \quad 1 \leq j \leq M$$

and

$$(50) \quad C_{ji} = 0 \quad \text{otherwise.}$$



Submatrix (V) contains the coefficients of  $\frac{g}{\sigma}$  in equation (38):

$$(51) \quad C_{M+j, M+i} = \ln \left( \frac{x_j - x_{li}}{x_j - x_{li+1}} \right), \quad \begin{array}{l} M+j \neq M+i \\ 1 \leq j, i \leq N \end{array}$$

and

$$(52) \quad C_{M+j, M+j} = \ln \left( \frac{f_s}{1-f_s} \right)$$

The last submatrix (VI), contains the closure condition, equation (39):

$$(53) \quad \begin{array}{ll} C_{M+N+1, i} = x_{li+1} - x_{li}, & M+1 \leq i \leq M+N \\ C_{M+N+1, i} = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array}$$

To solve equation (40) for the unknown vortex and source distributions and the ratio  $\alpha/\sigma$  the coefficient matrix is inverted. The inverted coefficient matrix is then multiplied by the boundary condition matrix.

Thus the solution can be written as:

$$(54) \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1/\sigma \\ x_2/\sigma \\ \vdots \\ x_N/\sigma \\ \alpha/\sigma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} & \\ & C^{-1} \\ & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \pi \\ \vdots \\ \pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great achievement, with the nation expanding its territory and developing its economy. The 20th century has been a period of significant change, with the nation facing new challenges and opportunities. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The early years of the United States were marked by exploration and settlement. The first settlers came to the New World in search of a better life, and they found it in the vast, uncharted lands of North America. The early years were a time of great hardship and struggle, but the settlers persevered and built a new life for themselves.

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a time of great change and transformation, as the colonies fought for their independence from Britain. The Revolution led to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence.

The 19th century was a time of great achievement for the United States. The nation expanded its territory, developing its economy and culture. The 19th century was a period of rapid growth and change, with the nation facing new challenges and opportunities. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great achievement, with the nation expanding its territory and developing its economy.

The 20th century has been a period of significant change for the United States. The nation has faced new challenges and opportunities, and it has emerged as a global superpower. The 20th century has been a time of great achievement and progress, with the nation making significant contributions to science, technology, and culture.

On the surface this procedure appears to be straightforward and should produce a solution without difficulty. However, this is not the case.

Difficulties in obtaining a meaningful numerical solution lie in the selection of control point locations within each source or vortex element. Control point locations are critical to approximating the singular behavior of the analytic solution. It was found that vortex control points should be at 90 percent of the element length and source control points at the element midpoint. However, special care must be taken with a few of the source control points.

The critical control points are the first and last source control points. A systematic variation of the control point position determined that the last source control point should be placed at 10 percent of the element length. As an example of the importance of this control point, the variation of the computed ratio of  $\frac{\alpha}{C}$  with control point location is shown in figure 3 for a cavity 0.5 times chord length.

The selected control point position is at 10 percent of the element length. Variation of the first source control point indicated the placement should be at 90 percent of the element length. Since the source distribution is singular at the cavity leading edge and termination, these control points should be placed away from the singularities.



1898. 11. 11. (Sunday) - 1898. 11. 12. (Monday)

1898. 11. 13. (Tuesday) - 1898. 11. 14. (Wednesday)

1898. 11. 15. (Thursday) - 1898. 11. 16. (Friday)

1898. 11. 17. (Saturday) - 1898. 11. 18. (Sunday)

1898. 11. 19. (Monday) - 1898. 11. 20. (Tuesday)

1898. 11. 21. (Wednesday) - 1898. 11. 22. (Thursday)

1898. 11. 23. (Friday) - 1898. 11. 24. (Saturday)

1898. 11. 25. (Sunday) - 1898. 11. 26. (Monday)

1898. 11. 27. (Tuesday) - 1898. 11. 28. (Wednesday)

1898. 11. 29. (Thursday) - 1898. 11. 30. (Friday)

1898. 11. 31. (Saturday) - 1898. 12. 1. (Sunday)

1898. 12. 2. (Monday) - 1898. 12. 3. (Tuesday)

1898. 12. 4. (Wednesday) - 1898. 12. 5. (Thursday)

1898. 12. 6. (Friday) - 1898. 12. 7. (Saturday)

1898. 12. 8. (Sunday) - 1898. 12. 9. (Monday)

1898. 12. 10. (Tuesday) - 1898. 12. 11. (Wednesday)

1898. 12. 12. (Thursday) - 1898. 12. 13. (Friday)

1898. 12. 14. (Saturday) - 1898. 12. 15. (Sunday)

1898. 12. 16. (Monday) - 1898. 12. 17. (Tuesday)

1898. 12. 18. (Wednesday) - 1898. 12. 19. (Thursday)

1898. 12. 20. (Friday) - 1898. 12. 21. (Saturday)

1898. 12. 22. (Sunday) - 1898. 12. 23. (Monday)

1898. 12. 24. (Tuesday) - 1898. 12. 25. (Wednesday)

1898. 12. 26. (Thursday) - 1898. 12. 27. (Friday)

1898. 12. 28. (Saturday) - 1898. 12. 29. (Sunday)

1898. 12. 30. (Monday) - 1898. 12. 31. (Tuesday)

Variation of other control points (second and next to last source, last vortex, first source past trailing edge for super cavity) showed the best placement to be the generalized locations. Thus the fractions  $f$  and  $f_s$  are:

$f = 0.90$  for all vortex elements,

$f_s = 0.90$  for first source control point,

$f_s = 0.10$  for last source control point,

and

$f_s = 0.50$  for all other source control points.

The computer program that executes the solution to the described numerical procedure is listed in Appendix A. This program is composed of a main program, which performs Input/Output operations and logic control, and three subroutines.

The first subroutine, CPGEN, determines the vortex and source element sizes and the locations of the control points. The required input information for this subroutine is the cavity length, the number of vortex elements and the number of source elements.

The second subroutine, MATRIX, computes the coefficient matrix,  $[C]$ , and the boundary condition vector. The required input information for MATRIX is the output of CPGEN and the number of vortex and source elements.

The last subroutine, RMINV, inverts the coefficient matrix. This subroutine is a standard MIT matrix inversion routine [11]. The inverted matrix is then multiplied by the

1870  
The first of the year was a very successful one for the  
company. The sales were very good and the  
profits were very high. The company was  
very pleased with the results.

The second of the year was also a very  
successful one. The sales were very good  
and the profits were very high. The  
company was very pleased with the results.

The third of the year was a very  
successful one. The sales were very good  
and the profits were very high. The  
company was very pleased with the results.

The fourth of the year was a very  
successful one. The sales were very good  
and the profits were very high. The  
company was very pleased with the results.

The fifth of the year was a very  
successful one. The sales were very good  
and the profits were very high. The  
company was very pleased with the results.

The sixth of the year was a very  
successful one. The sales were very good  
and the profits were very high. The  
company was very pleased with the results.

The seventh of the year was a very  
successful one. The sales were very good  
and the profits were very high. The  
company was very pleased with the results.

boundary condition vector, in the main program, to obtain the solution vector for  $\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$  ,  $\frac{\gamma_i}{\sigma}$  and  $\frac{\beta_i}{\sigma}$  .

A special note on the program notation is made here. The vector XU(I) is the upper boundary of a vortex or source element. This vector is given by:

$$XU(I) \equiv XL(I + 1)$$

through an assignment statement in CPGEN.

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# CHAPTER V

## ANALYTIC SOLUTION

The method of gauging the numerical results is the analytic solution for the cavitating flow of two-dimensional flat plate. The first half of this chapter will discuss Geurst's Solution for partial cavitation [1,2] . The second half will discuss Geurst's solution for super cavitation [3] .

Geurst solves the partial cavitation problem by a conformal mapping of the  $z$  plane to the  $\zeta$  plane as follows. First the  $z$  plane is given by:

$$(55) \quad z = x + iy, \quad x = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{corresponds to leading edge} \\ +1 & \text{corresponds to trailing edge} \end{cases}$$

The mapping function is:

$$(56) \quad \zeta = \sqrt{\frac{1+z}{1-z}}, \quad \zeta = \xi + i\eta$$

This mapping is such that the point at infinity in the physical plane is mapped to  $\zeta = i$  . The flow is then in the upper half of the  $\zeta$  plane. Figure 4(a) shows the resulting plane.

The solution for the complex velocity is:

$$(57) \quad \frac{w(\zeta)}{\sigma} = \frac{\frac{A}{\sigma}\zeta + \frac{B}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\zeta(\zeta-b)}}$$

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a peninsula, is one of the most important cities in the New England States. It is the largest city in the State, and is the seat of the State Government. The city is bounded by the harbor to the south, and by the water to the east and west. The city is divided into several wards, and is governed by a Mayor and a City Council. The city is the center of commerce and industry in the State, and is the largest port in the New England States. The city is also the seat of the State University, and is the center of education in the State. The city is a beautiful city, with many parks and gardens, and is a very healthy city. The city is a very important city, and is the largest city in the New England States.

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where,

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{1+\bar{\ell}}{1-\bar{\ell}}}$$

$$\bar{\ell} = \frac{1+\bar{\ell}}{2} = \cos^2 \delta$$

$$\frac{A}{\sigma} = \left[ \tan \delta \frac{1-\sin \delta}{1+\sin \delta} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin \delta}} \right]$$

and

$$\frac{B}{\sigma} = \left[ \tan \delta \frac{1-\sin \delta}{1+\sin \delta} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin \delta}} \right]$$

With equation (57) is substituted into equations (21) and (22) over the cavity and wetted surface of the foil, the vortex and source distributions can be obtained. Figures 5 and 6 show the vortex and source distributions for cavity equal to one-half chord length. These figures show the leading edge and cavity termination singularities. One of the difficulties for the numerical procedure is to reasonably approximate these four singularities.

Other quantities of interest are the ratio  $\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$ , the lift coefficient and the cavity area. These are given as:

$$(58) \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \delta \left[ \frac{1-\sin \delta}{1+\sin \delta} \right]$$

$$(59) \quad \frac{C_L}{2\pi\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\sin \delta} \right]$$

and

$$(60) \quad \frac{\text{Area}}{2\pi\alpha} = \frac{1}{16} \left\{ (1+\sin \delta)(-1+3\sin \delta) \cos \delta \sin \delta + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \cot \delta (1+\sin \delta)(1+3\sin \delta - 2\sin^2 \delta - 6\sin^3 \delta) \right\}$$



# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN H. COVINGTON  
OF THE BOSTON BAR  
AND  
OF THE BOSTON COUNCIL  
IN 1820

BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN H. COVINGTON  
AT THE  
BOSTON BAR  
IN 1820

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CITY OF BOSTON  
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IN 1820

The equation for cavity area given in [1] is in error and was corrected to equation (60) in [2]. Plots of equations (58) through (60) are shown in figures 7, 8 and 9.

To obtain a solution to the super cavitating problem, Geurst performs a similar mapping (figure 4(b)) defined by:

$$(61) \quad \zeta = \sqrt{\frac{z}{\ell - z}}$$

The solution for the complex velocity is then.

$$(62) \quad \frac{w(\zeta)}{\sigma} = \frac{\frac{A}{\sigma} \zeta + \frac{B}{\sigma}}{i} \sqrt{\frac{\zeta + b}{\zeta}}$$

where

$$b = \frac{1}{\ell - 1} = \cot \delta$$

$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \cos^2 \delta$$

$$\frac{A}{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin \delta}}{2} \left[ \tan \delta \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \right]$$

and

$$\frac{B}{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin \delta}}{2} \left[ \tan \delta \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \right]$$



The vortex and source distributions are obtained using the same procedure as with the partial cavitation case. Figures 10 and 11 depict these distributions. In the super cavitation case only a leading edge singularity appears in the vortex distribution. Again the source distribution shows the leading edge and cavity termination singularities.

The quantities  $\frac{\alpha}{V}$ , lift coefficient and cavity area are:

$$(63) \quad \frac{\alpha}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \delta$$

$$(64) \quad \frac{C_L}{2\pi\alpha} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \delta (1 + \sin \delta)}$$

and

$$(65) \quad \frac{\text{Area}}{2\pi\alpha} = \frac{\cos \delta}{32 \sin \delta (1 - \sin \delta)^2}$$



Figures 12, 13 and 14 depict equations (63) through (65).

As with partial cavitation when the cavity approaches chord length the lift coefficient and cavity area become singular.

In chapter VI the computed results are compared to the analytic solution.

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## CHAPTER VI

## RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary result of this investigation is a numerical method for two-dimensional cavitating flows which gives computed values close to the analytic solution. The computed results have been plotted in figures 3 and 5 through 16. In figures 5 through 14, the analytic results of Geurst are also shown.

Figures 5 and 6 show the computed vortex and source distributions for a cavity of one-half chord length. Each computed point is plotted at the control point location, except for the last vortex element which is plotted at  $x_{QM}$ . It is to be remembered that each computed point represents a constant value from  $x_{Qi}$  to  $x_{Qi+1}$ . These two figures show that the computed distributions fit the analytic solution reasonably well. However, the largest magnitude elements are not shown on the figures (see the sample computer output in Appendix B for their values). These elements do not appear to approximate the proper singular behavior.

Near the singularities the distributions of sources and vortices can be approximated by  $1/x^n$ . For the leading edge  $n$  has the value one-quarter and for cavity termination  $n$  has the value one-half[1]. The computed values of  $n$  are given in Table 4 for three values of  $M$  and  $N$ . From Table 4 it is apparent that the behavior of the two closest elements does not match closely the analytic solution's singular behavior.





Figures 7, 8 and 9 compare the computed values of  $\alpha/\sigma$ ,

$C_L/2\pi\alpha$  and  $A/2\pi\alpha$ , for ten cavity lengths to the analytic solution. The plotted results show the points closest to the analytic solution from a number of computations for various values of M and N. In general the computed results compare quite favorably with the analytic solution. The exception to this is for cavity lengths approaching chord length. For these cavities the method appears to be very slowly convergent. For these cavities a large number of elements are required for the cavity-foil region leading to a large number of equations.

Table 3 contains all the computed results to date. This table gives results for variations of M and N for specific cavity lengths. For example, taking  $\ell = 0.5$ , the results show that when the vortex and source element size is smaller in the combined cavity-foil region than in the fully wetted region, the computed values show an improved level of convergence to the analytic solution. This result is, also shown in figures 5, 6, and 15.

Figure 15 shows the results of a convergence test for a one-half chord length cavity. this figure also shows the tendency for better convergence for a smaller interior element size. It is noted that for figure 15 the vortex element size in the region of fully wetted flow are the same for both ratios of M and N. This effect is also shown in figure 5 for the vortex distribution with the same ratios of M to N and the source distribution in figure 6.



This conclusion points out one of the problems with the numerical method used herein. The method reported on requires that the vortex and source elements in the combined cavity-foil region be of equal size. An independent variation of the source and vortex element sizes cannot be performed. Thus it is not possible to determine whether decreasing the size of the vortex elements, the source elements, or both, results in the improved convergence. It is recommended that an investigation of effects of independent variations of the vortex and source elements be done. This can be achieved through a moderate revision of the computer program.

Also, since the singularities do not appear to be well matched, a further investigation of the location of control points should be considered. It seems desirable to have an analytic basis for the control point locations.

From the general form of the computed vortex and source distributions, this investigator is convinced that assuming piecewise linear distributions will produce an immediate improvement in the computational results. It is, therefore, recommended that this numerical method be modified to incorporate piecewise linear vortex and source distributions.

The results for the super cavitation case are very similar to the partial cavitation case. The convergence to the analytic solution becomes worse as the cavity length approach chord length. The same conclusions and recommendations made for the partial cavity apply to the super cavity.



Another purpose of this investigation has been to develop a method of allowing arbitrary values of angle of attack and camber as inputs and then determine the cavity length. An iterative procedure to accomplish this has been developed. The method and the computer program are in Appendix C with the computed results. The method and program are a preliminary effort provided to prove only that such a method is possible.

In summary these are five recommendations for future investigation.

- 1) A program be written that allows the vortex and source element sizes to be determined independently.
- 2) An analytic and further numerical investigation of control point locations.
- 3) Piecewise linear distributions of sources and vortices should be investigated.
- 4) That the method herein not be applied to the three-dimensional case without further investigation.





- 5) The program should be modified to include cambered profiles. In this case the ratio of  $\alpha/\sigma$  cannot be computed as an unknown. Either the angle of attack or cavitation number must be known along with the camber line. It is not clear that the control point locations will be the same as with the flat plate.
- 6) Further development of the method of computing cavity length from arbitrary values of  $\alpha$  and  $\sigma$ .

The conclusions drawn from this investigation are:

- 1) the method gives computed values close to the analytic solution,
- 2) the distribution of sources and vortices is probably the best test of computed results,
- 3) the method shows poor convergence for cavity lengths near chord length,





- 4) an iterative procedure to determine cavity length from an input of angle of attack and cavitation number is possible.



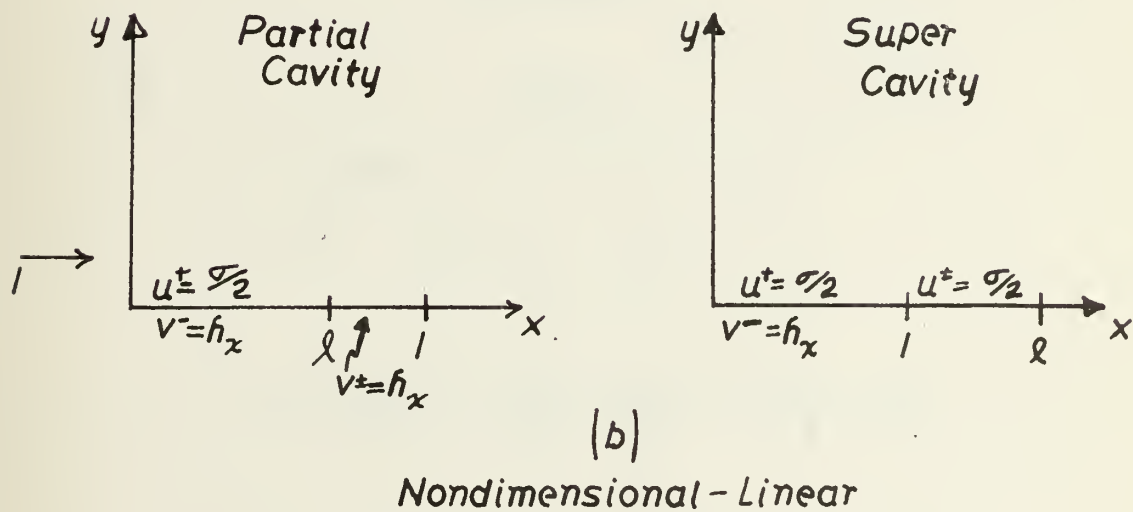
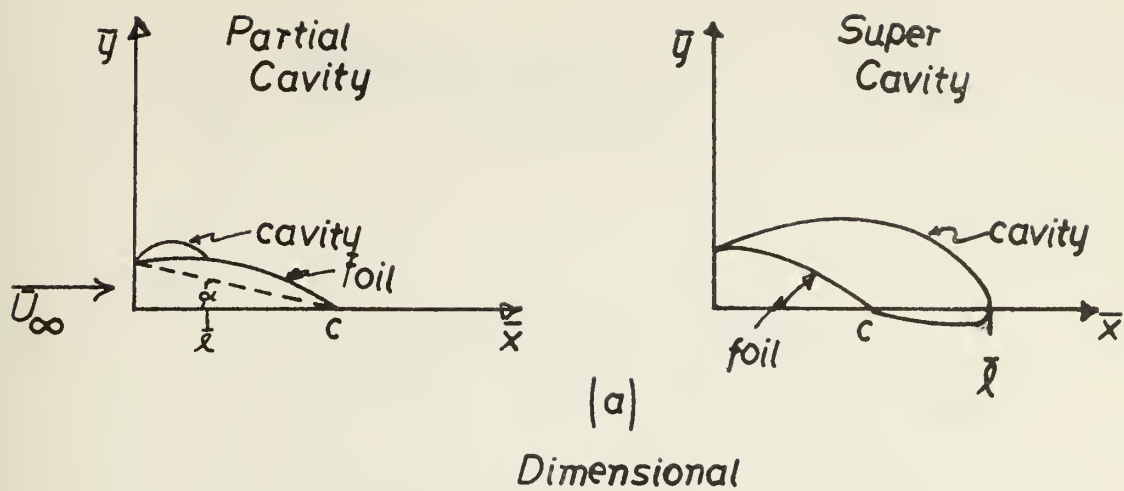


figure 1  
Coordinate Systems



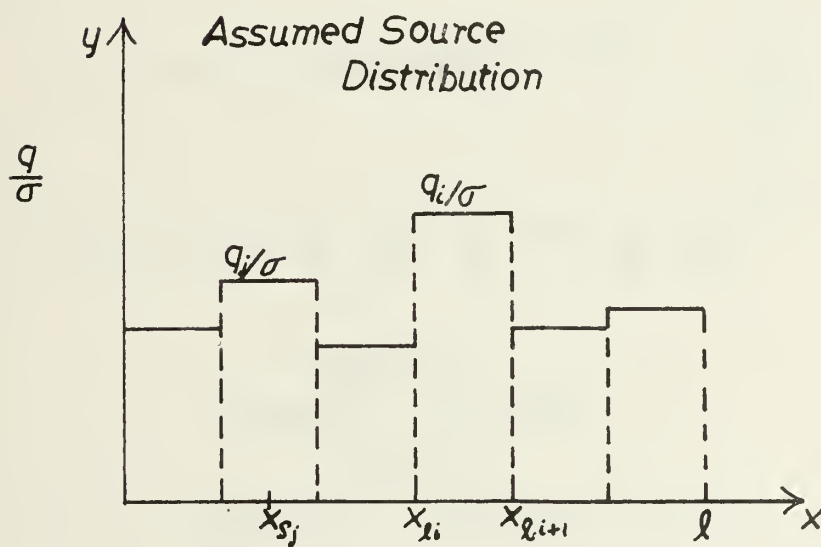
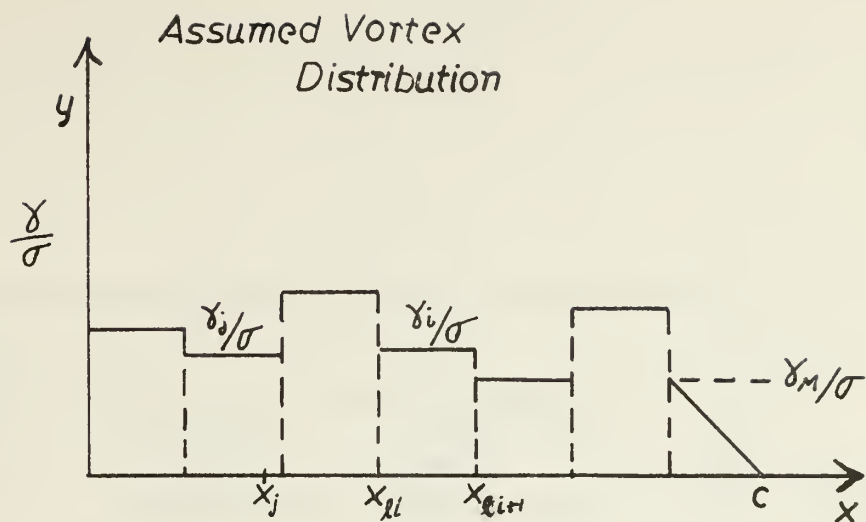


figure 2  
Element Arrangements



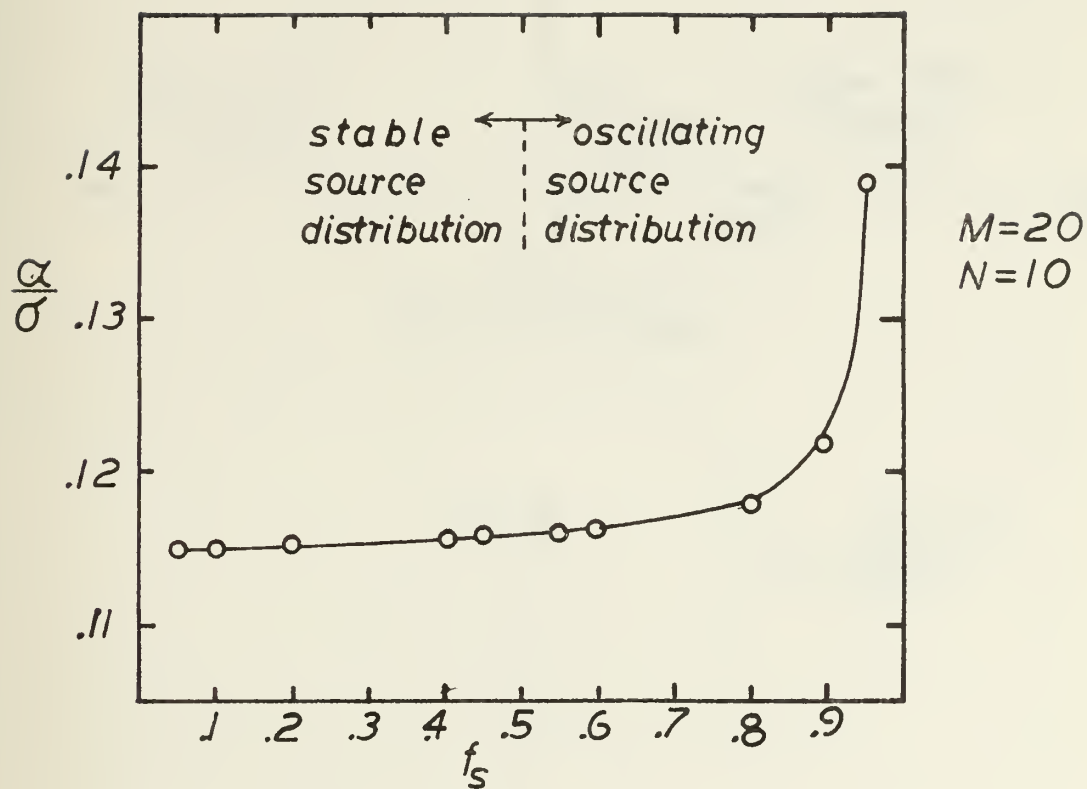


figure 3  
Variation of Last  
Source  
Control Point for  $l=0.5$





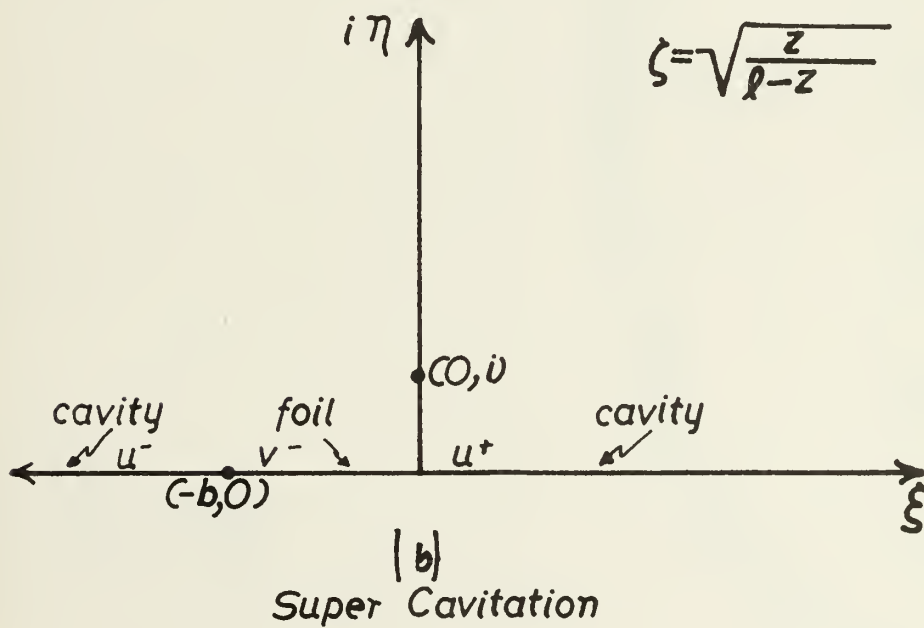
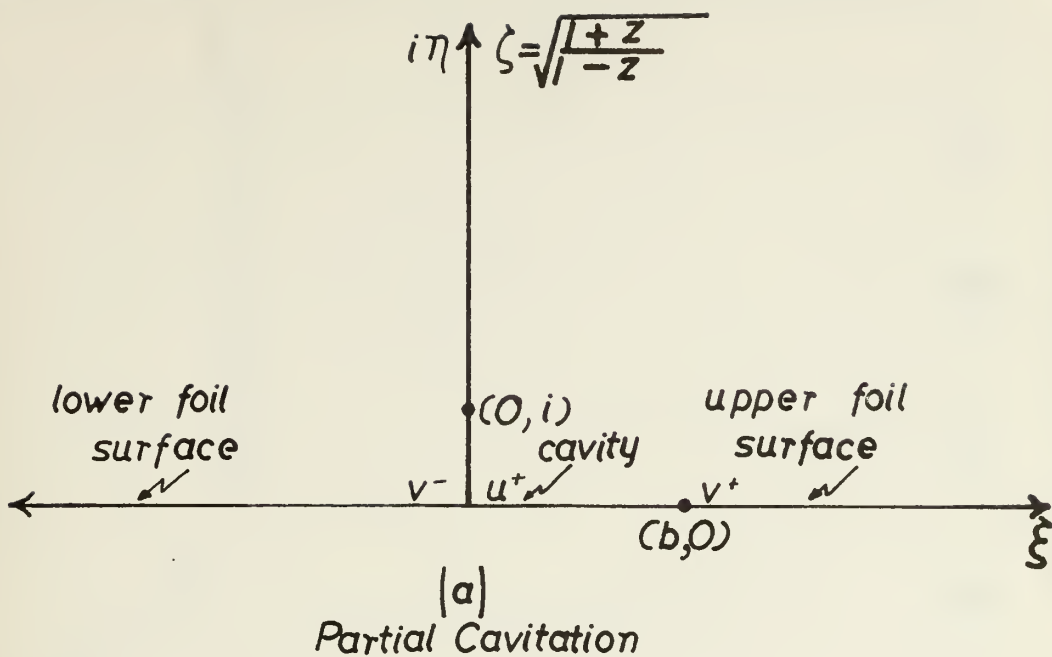


figure 4  
Mapped Planes



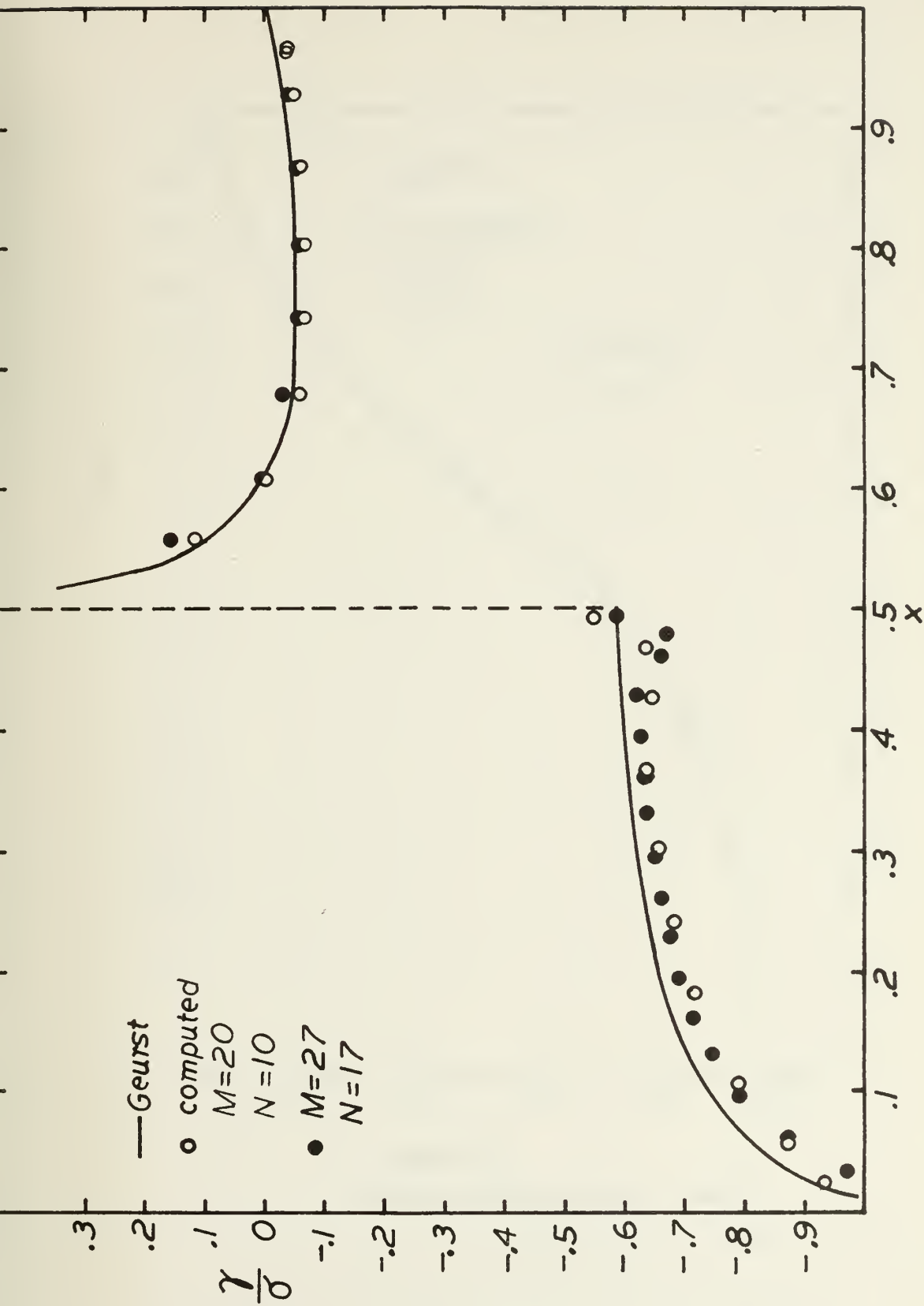


figure 5 Vortex Distribution,  $l=0.5$



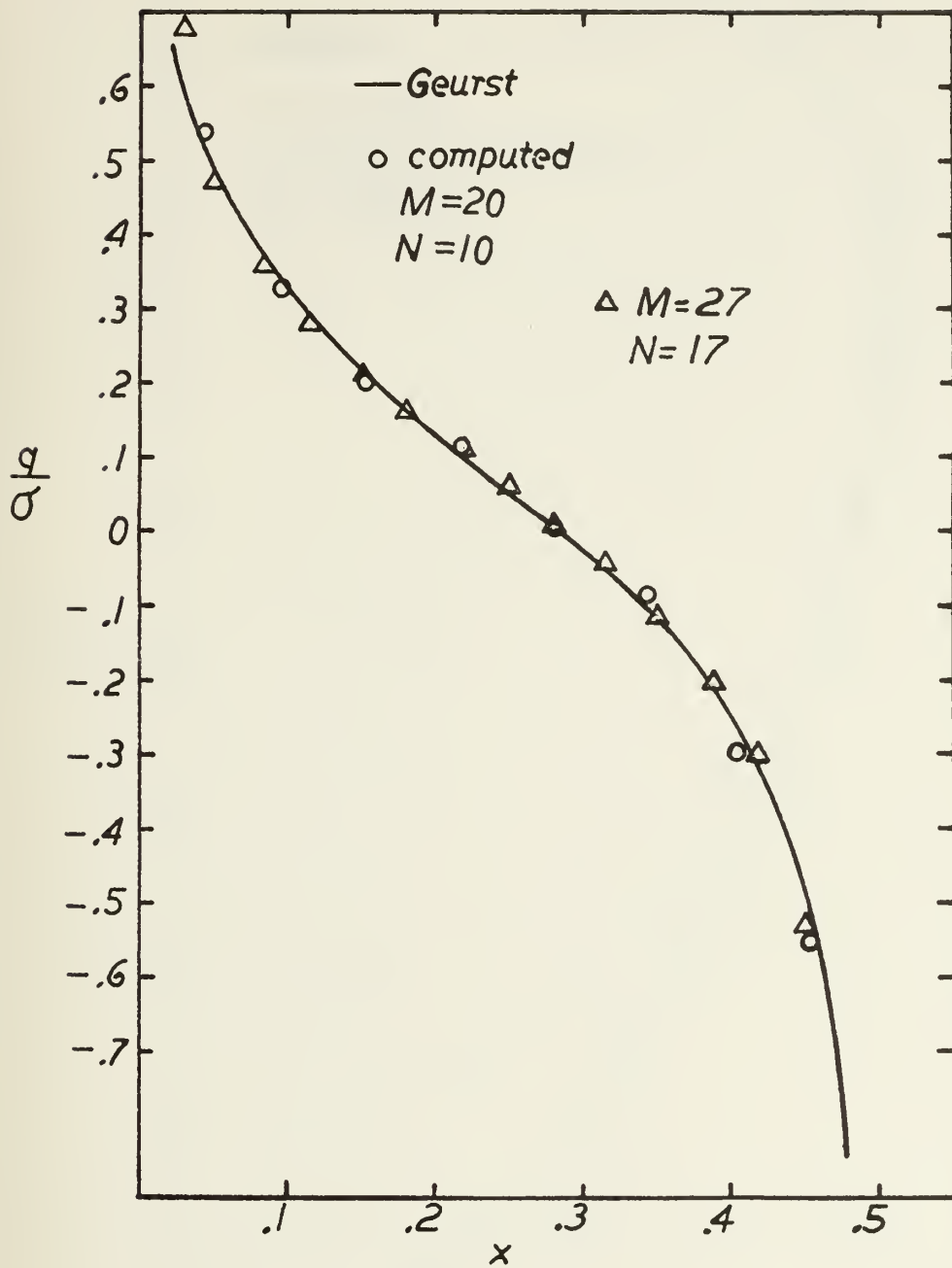


figure 6  
Source Distribution,  $l=0.5$



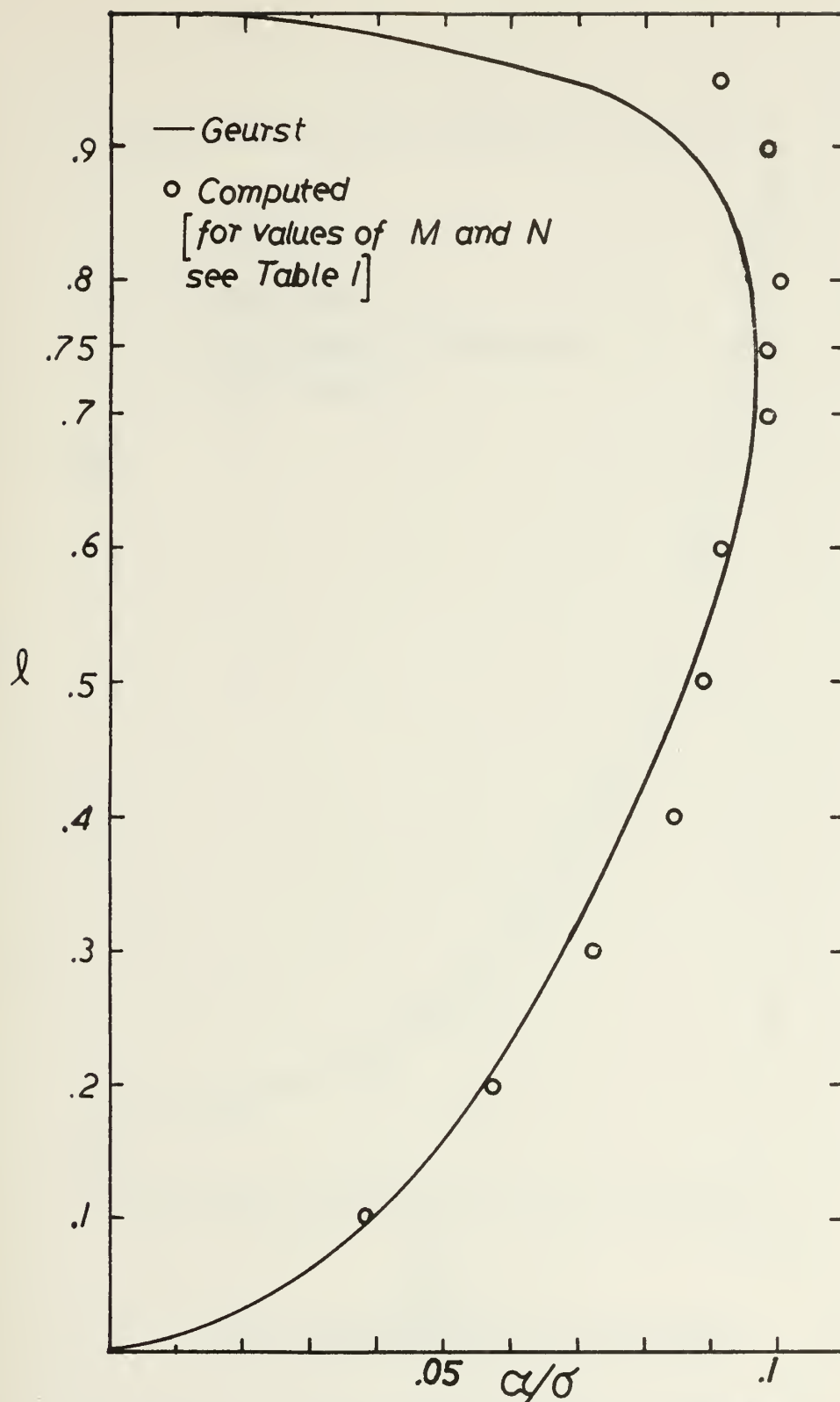


figure 7 Cavity Length- Partial Cavitation





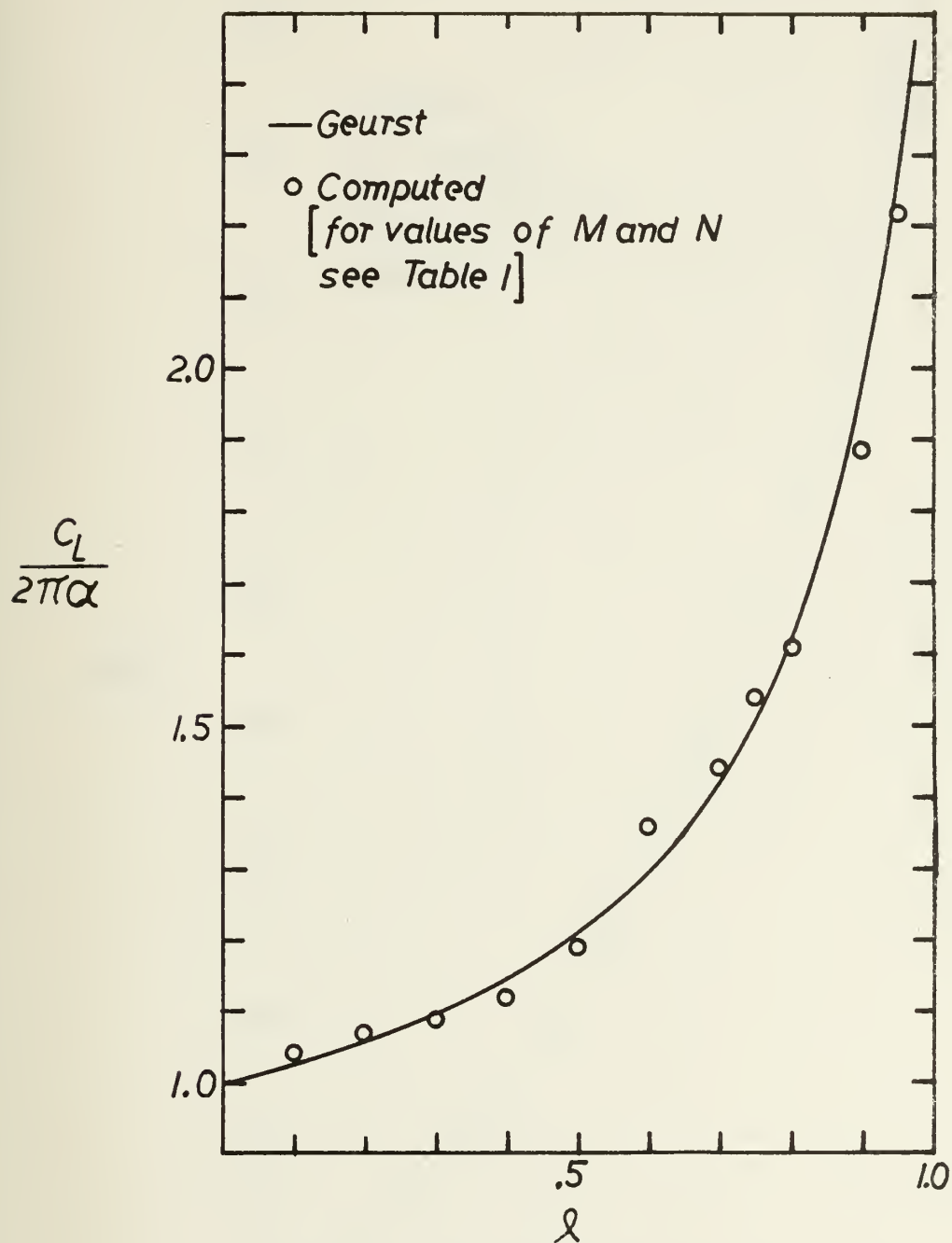


figure 8  
Lift Coefficient - Partial Cavitation



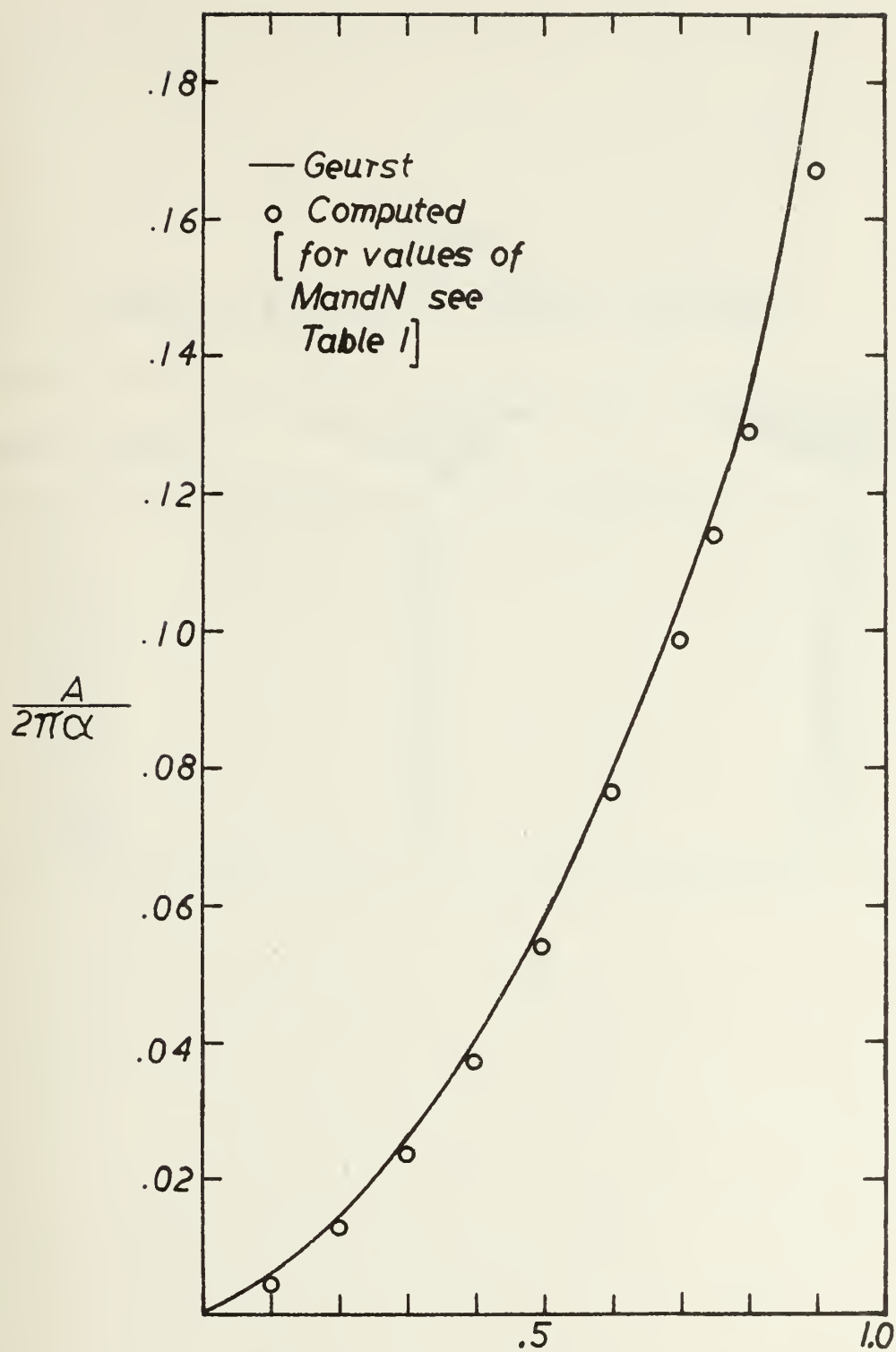


figure 9 Cavity Area — Partial Cavitation



Table 1

Values of M and N for figures 5 through 9

Cavity length $l$	No. of Vortex elements M	No. of Source elements N
0.1	30	15
0.2	30	15
0.3	30	15
0.4	30	15
0.5	54	34
0.6	25	20
0.7	25	20
0.75	30	25
0.8	30	25
0.9	30	25
0.95	30	25



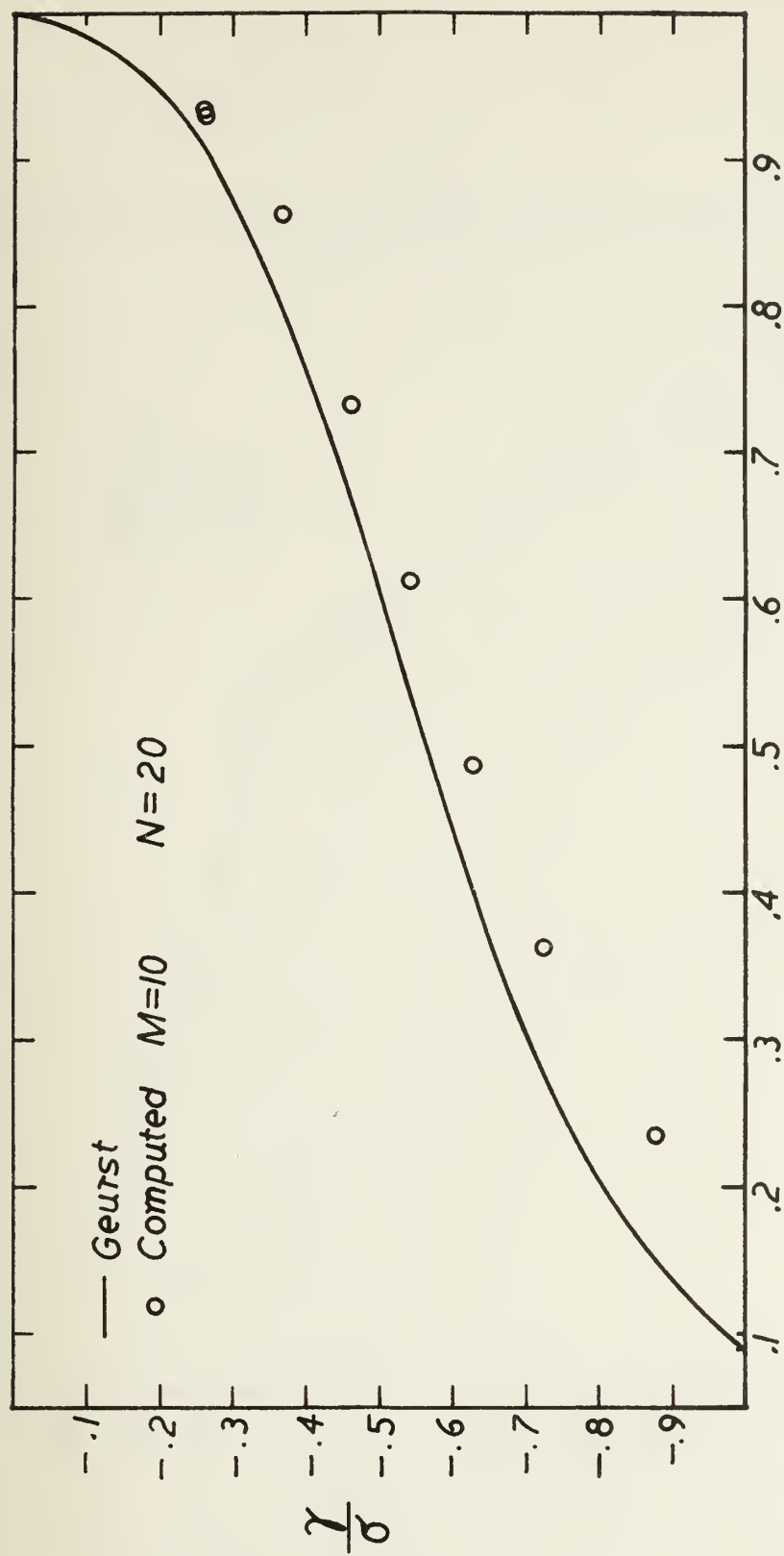


figure 10  
Vortex Distribution,  $\lambda = 1.5$





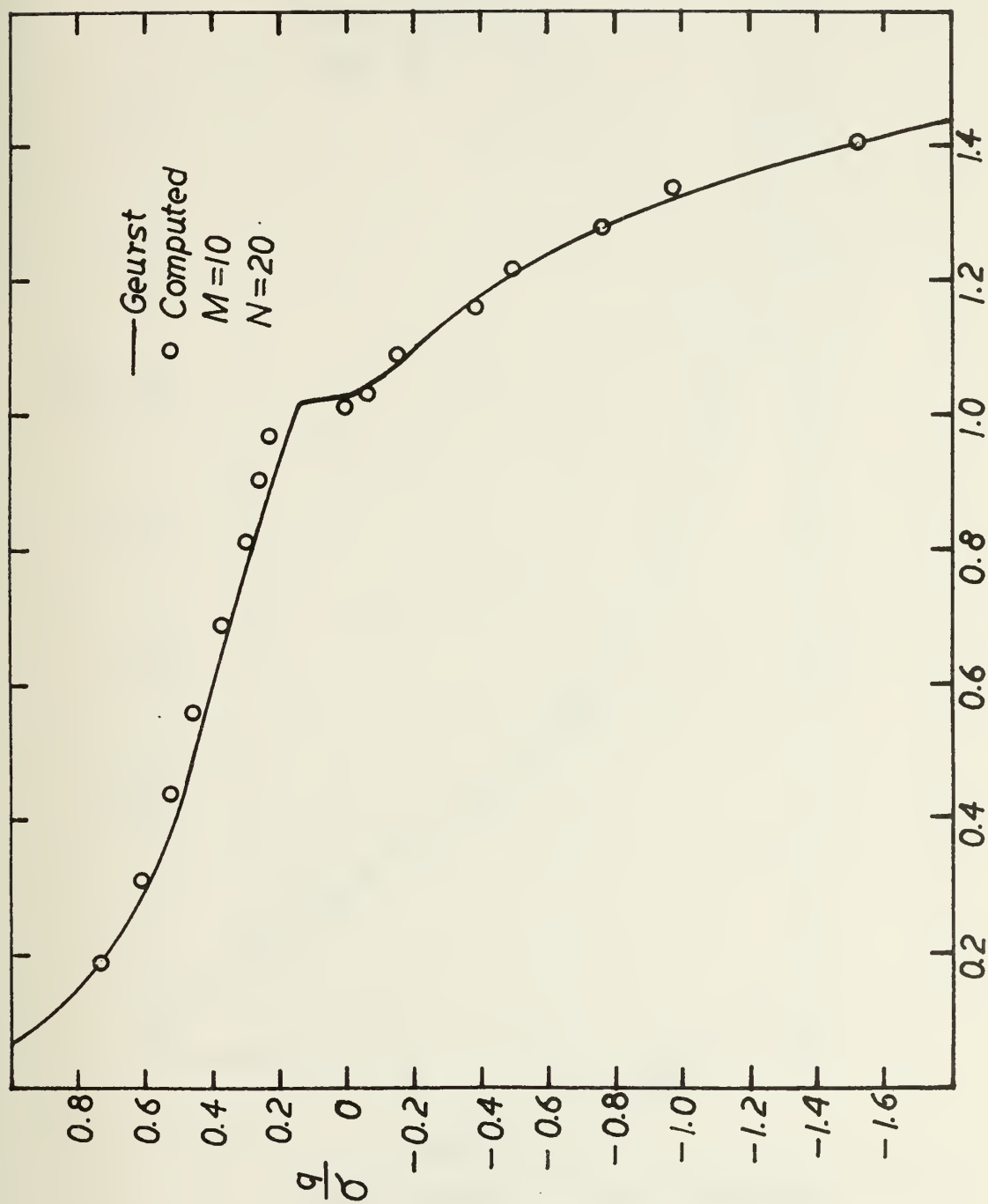


figure 11 Source Distribution,  $l=1.5$



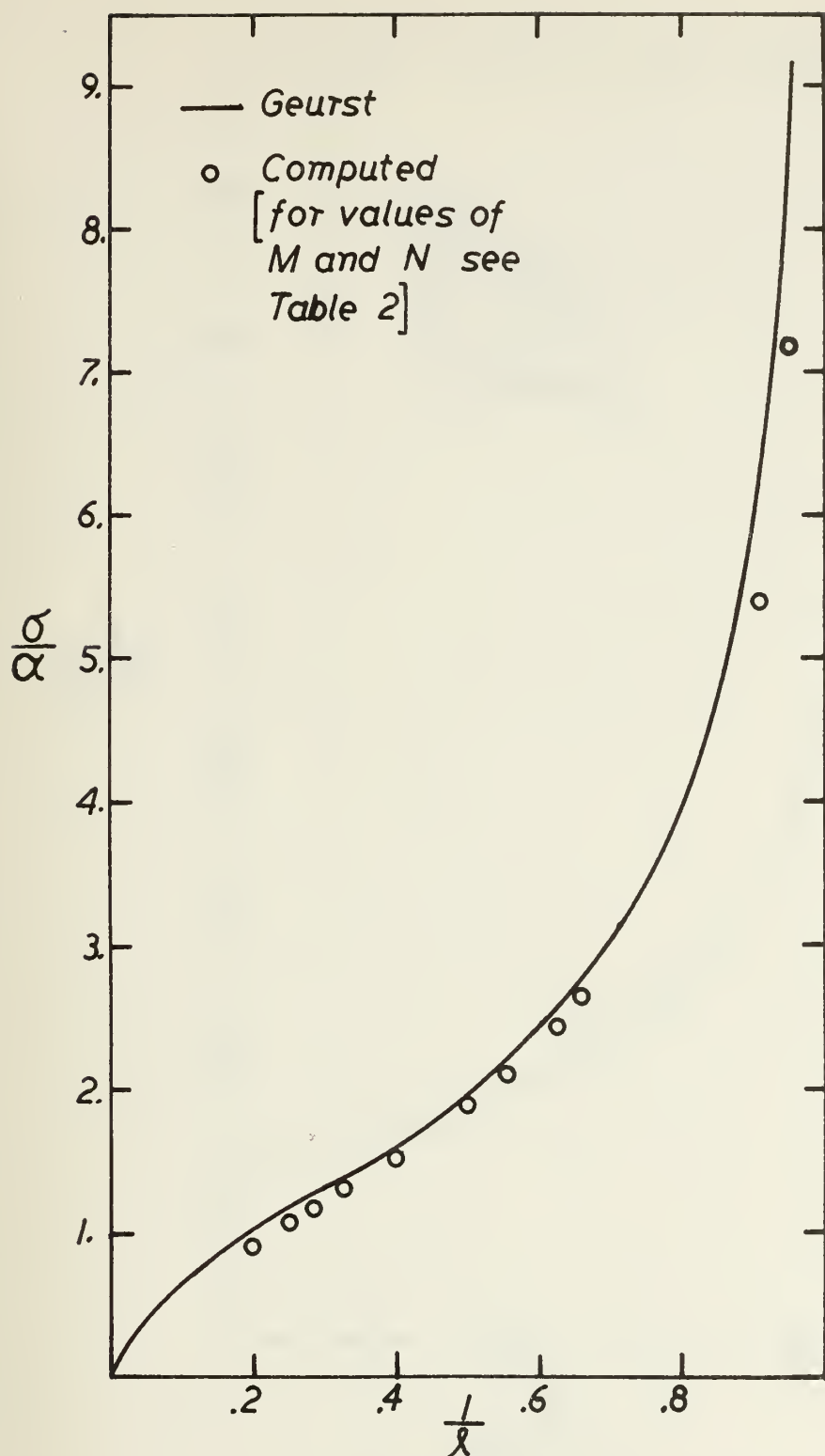


figure 12  
Cavity Length, Supercavitation



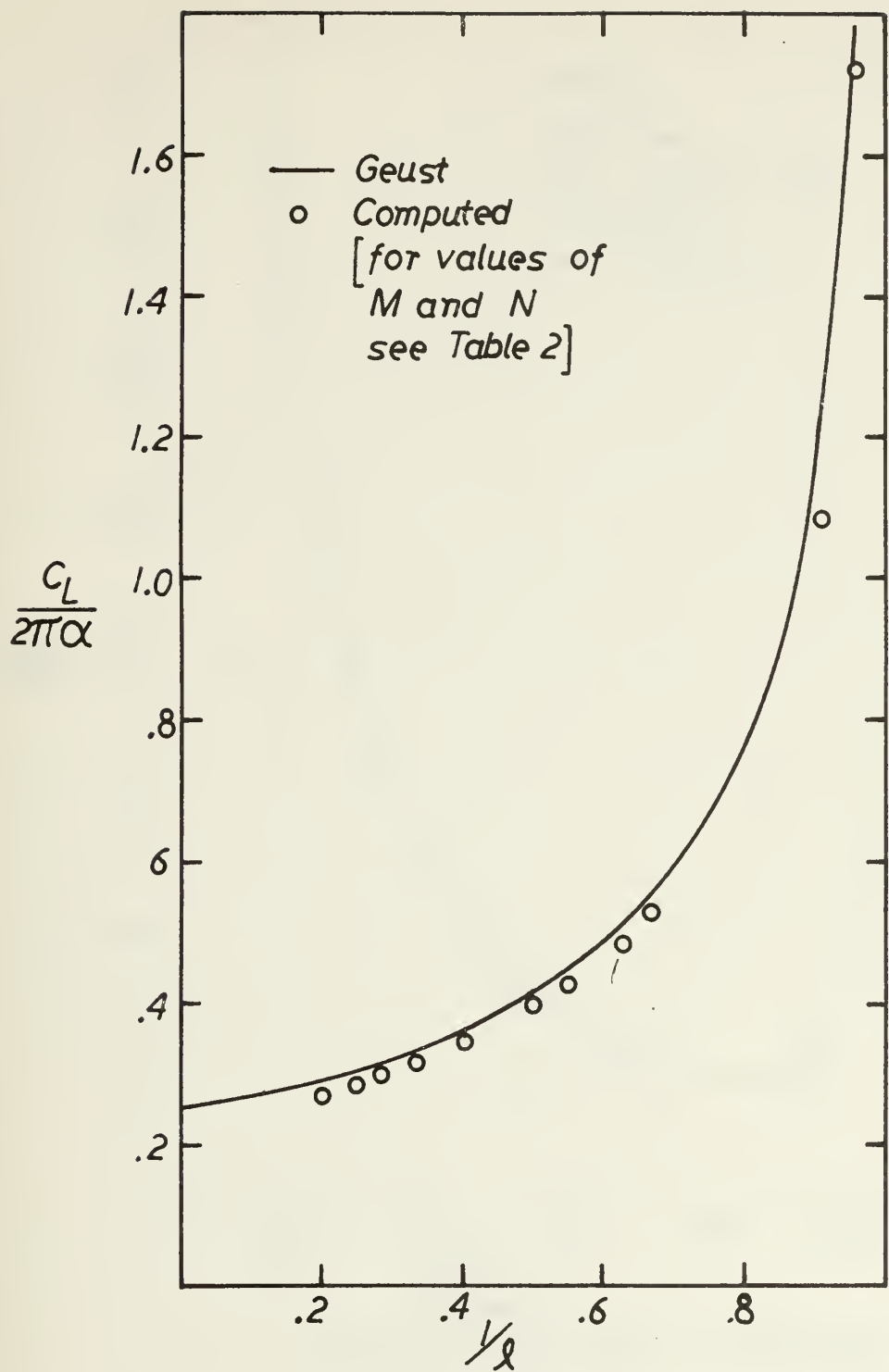


figure 13  
Lift Coefficient-Supercavitation



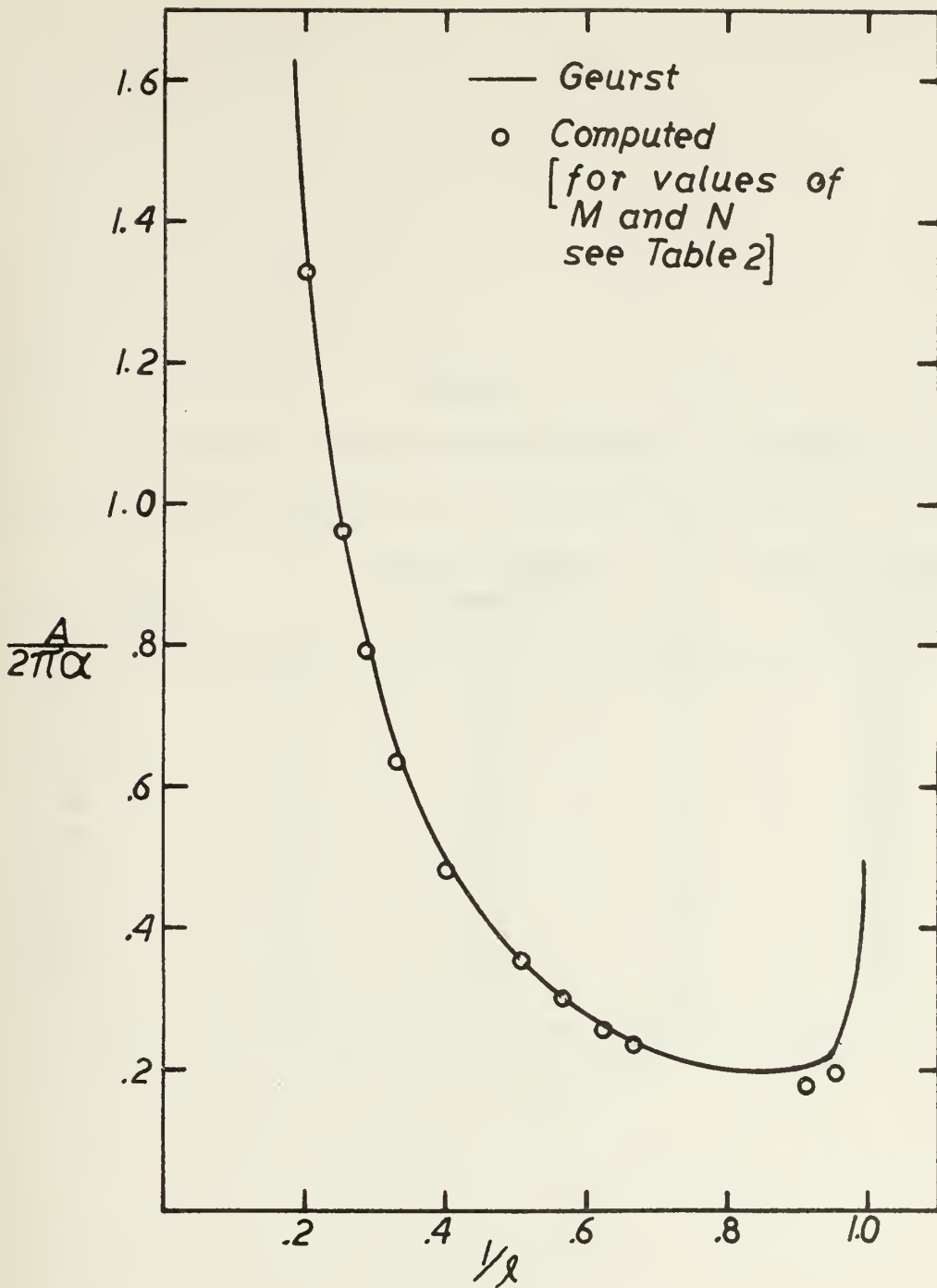


figure 14  
Cavity Area-Super Cavitation





Table 2

Values of M and N for figures 10 through 14

Cavity length $l$	No. of Vortex elements M	No. of Source elements N
1.05	20	25
1.10	20	25
1.50	15	30
1.60	15	30
1.80	15	30
2.00	15	30
2.50	15	30
3.00	15	30
3.50	15	30
4.00	15	30
5.00	15	30



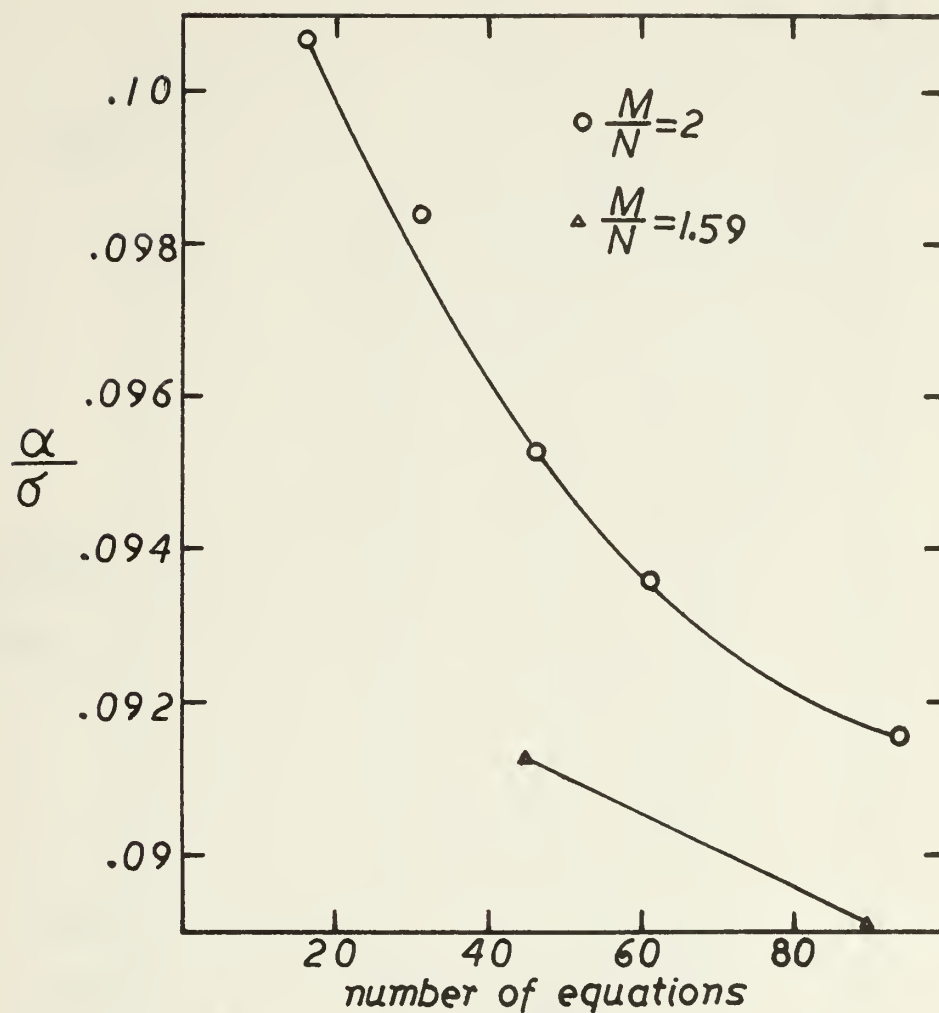


figure 15

Numerical Convergence,  $l=0.5$

$$[(\alpha/\sigma)_{\text{theoretical}} = 0.0858]$$



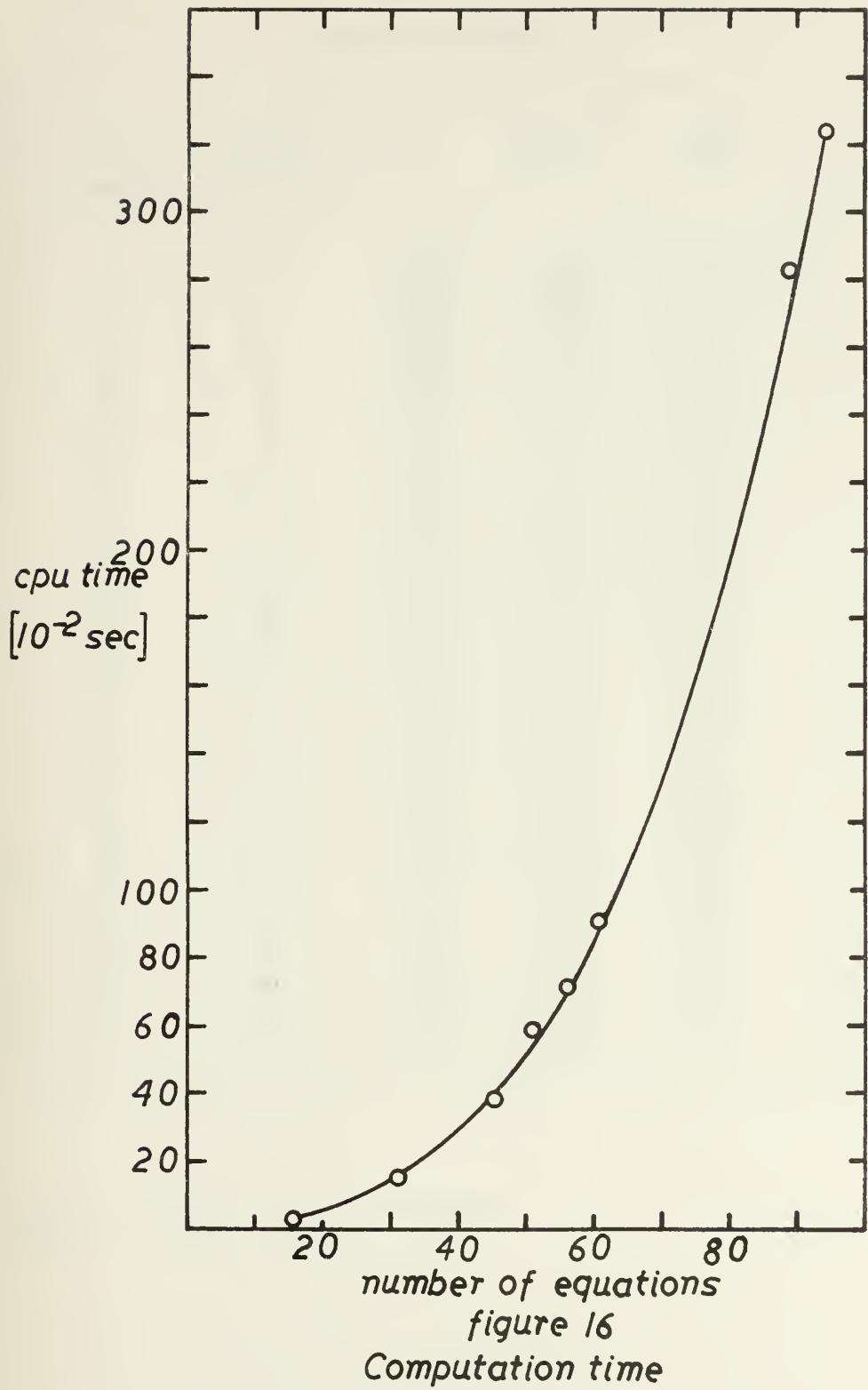




Table 3

## Computed Results

cavity length	No. of Vortex elements M	No. of source elements N	$\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$	$\frac{C_L}{2\pi\alpha}$	$\frac{Area}{2\pi\alpha}$	elapsed time ( $\frac{1}{100}$ sec)
.1 *	30	15	.0380	1.039	$4.66 \times 10^{-3}$	40
.1	45	5	.0485	1.002	$3.45 \times 10^{-3}$	57
.2 *	30	15	.0569	1.066	.0129	41
.2	40	10	.0627	1.035	.0119	61
.3 *	30	15	.0718	1.0913	.0237	42
.4 *	30	15	.0844	1.12	.0368	40
.5	10	5	.107	1.09	.0412	2
.5	20	10	.0984	1.14	.0495	15
.5	30	15	.0953	1.15	.0520	42
.5	40	20	.0936	1.16	.0533	94
.5	62	31	.0916	1.18	.0549	324
.5	30	25	.0796	1.33	.0590	72
.5 *	27	17	.0913	1.19	.0536	38
.5	54	34	.0891	1.20	.0558	283
.5	25	20	.0819	1.30	.0576	42
.6	30	25	.0882	1.39	.0785	70
.6 *	30	15	.1047	1.20	.0695	43
.6	25	20	.0909	1.36	.0765	40
.7	30	25	.0952	1.48	.101	70
.7 *	30	15	.112	1.26	.0898	42
.7 *	25	20	.0982	1.44	.0984	40
.75 *	30	25	.0979	1.537	.114	68
.8 *	30	25	.0996	1.61	.129	73
.8	25	20	.103	1.56	.125	43
.9 *	30	25	.0981	1.88	.167	73
.9 *	25	20	.102	1.81	.161	41
.95	30	25	.0906	2.22	.199	71
.95	25	20	.0947	2.12	.191	40

\* Points plotted in the figures.





Table 3 continued

cavity length	No. of Vortex elements M	No. of source elements N	$\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$	$\frac{C_L}{2\pi\alpha}$	$\frac{Area}{2\pi\alpha}$	elapsed time ( $\frac{1}{100}$ sec)
1.05*	20	25	.136	1.55	.192	41
1.1*	20	25	.185	1.082	.177	44
1.5	10	20	.384	0.506	.230	15
1.5	5	10	.413	0.445	.217	3
1.5*	15	30	.379	0.515	.233	39
1.5*	20	40	.372	0.527	.236	89
1.5	17	27	.379	0.514	.234	38
1.5*	20	25	.405	0.461	.226	40
1.6*	15	30	.414	0.475	.254	42
1.8*	15	30	.477	0.422	.300	41
2.0*	15	30	.532	0.388	.348	43
2.5*	15	30	.653	0.338	.482	41
3.0*	15	30	.757	0.311	.620	40
3.5*	15	30	.851	0.293	.790	41
4.0*	15	30	.937	0.281	.960	40
5.0	15	30	1.093	0.263	1.330	42



Table 4

## Singular Behavior

M	N	n* leading edge Vortex	n* cavity termination Vortex	n* leading edge source	n* cavity termination source
20	10	.093	31.1	-.794	36
27	17	.099	27.5	-.716	35.5
60	30	-.106	-60.5	-.604	57.7

\* Based on only the two elements closest to the singularity (e.g. for the leading edge vortex distribution the elements are the first to vortex densities) and  $q = 0.5$ .



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11. Memorandum AP-67 revision 2, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Information Processing Center, Nov. 22, 1974.





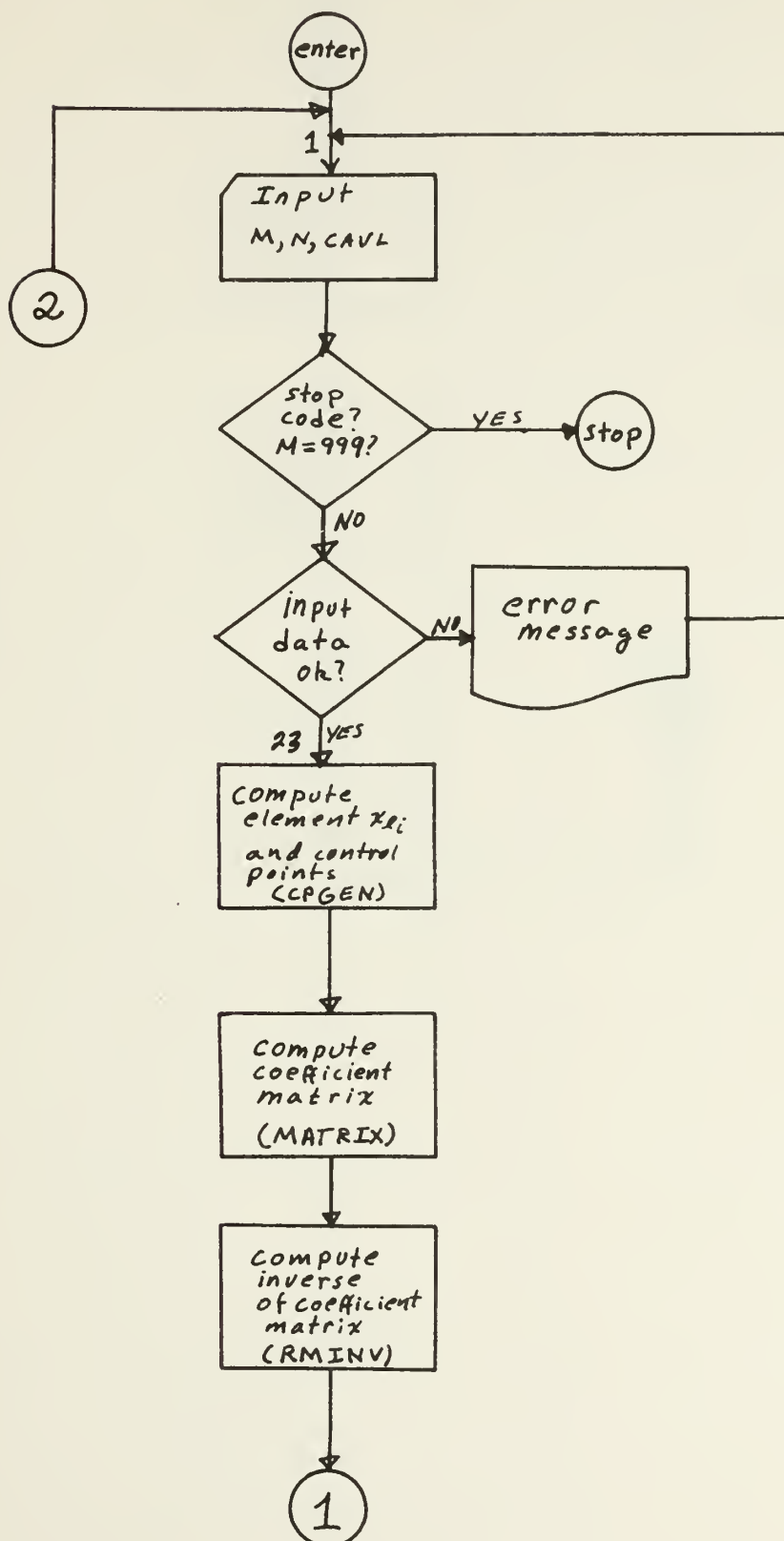
APPENDIX A  
COMPUTER PROGRAM



Appendix A includes the flow charts for the computer program and the computer program listing. The flow charts are provided to give a broad overview of the program flow. The numbers between blocks in the flow charts indicate approximate statement numbers in the program listing. A flow chart for RMINV is not provided since it is a standard matrix inversion routine.

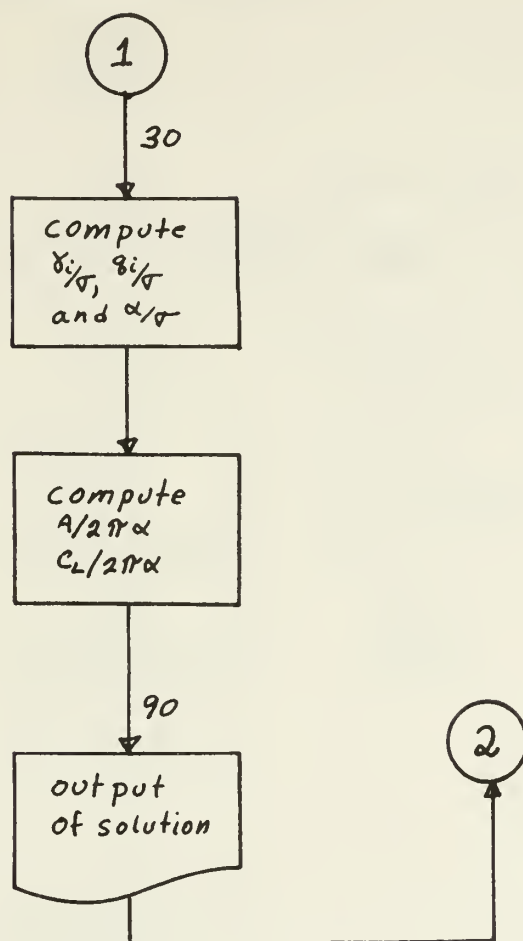


## FLOW CHART, MAIN PROGRAM





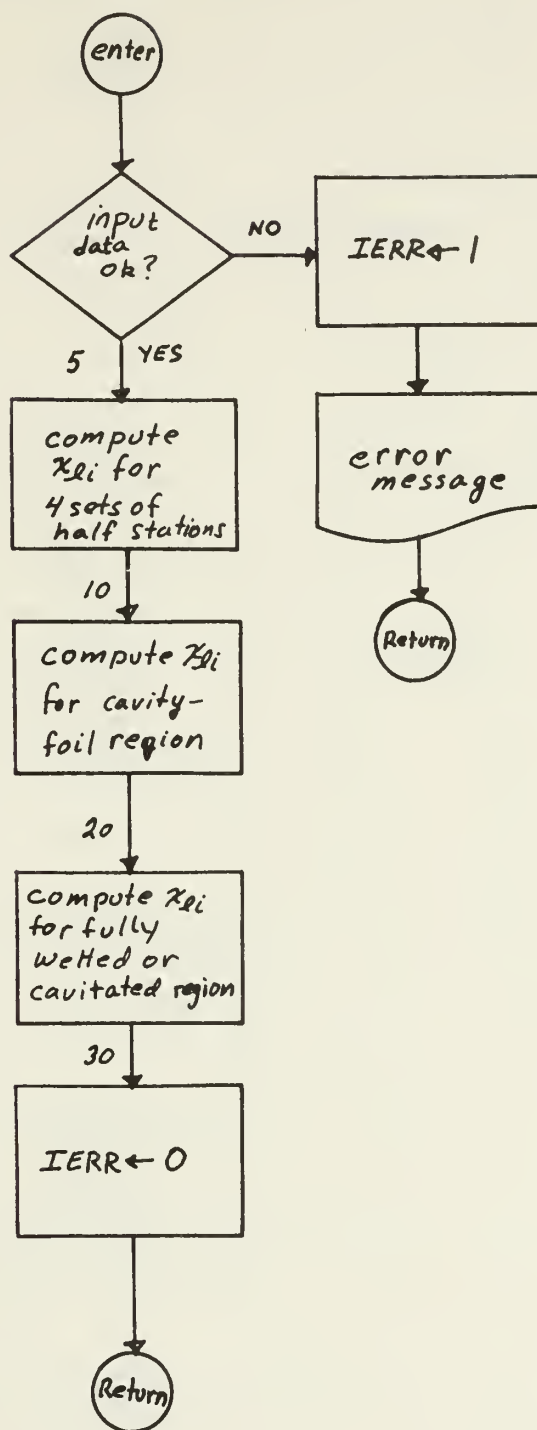
## MAIN, CONTINUED





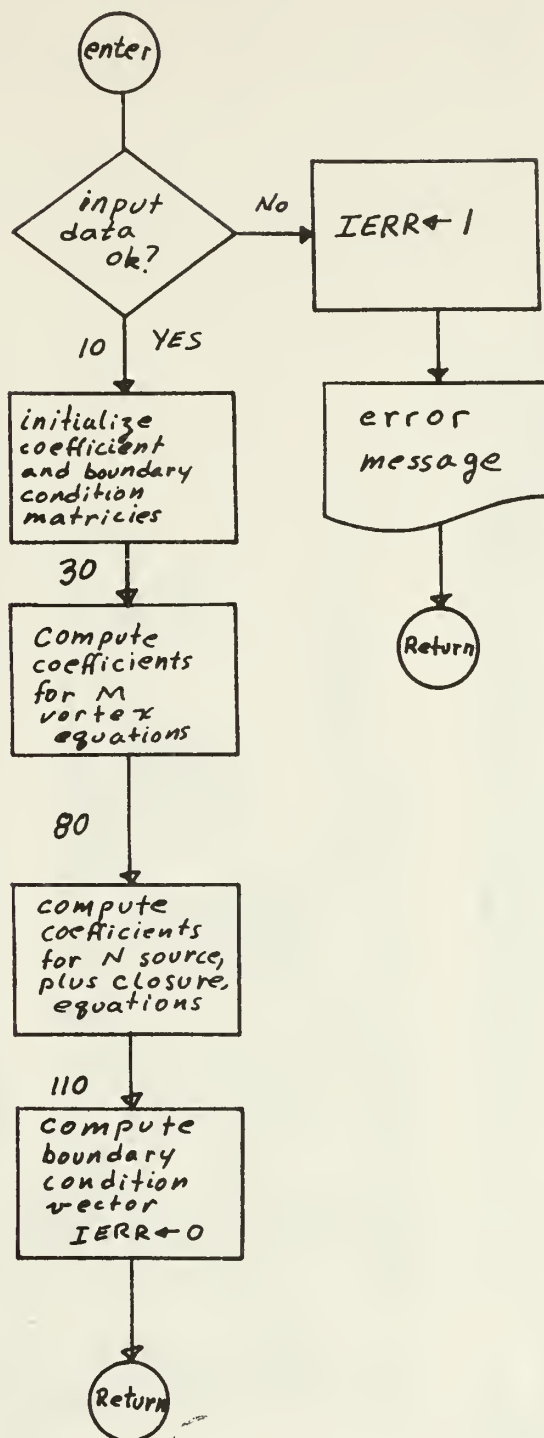


## FLOW CHART, CPGEN





## FLOW CHART, MATRIX





```

C
C PROGRAM CAVITATION
C PROGRAM COMPUTES ALFA/SIGMA, LIFT COEFFICIENT/(2*PI*ALFA),
C AREA OF CAVITY/(2*PI*ALFA) AND SOURCE AND VORTEX DISTRIBUTIONS
C FOR A GIVEN CAVITY LENGTH AND A FLAT PLATE
C INPUT VARIABLES
C M=NO. OF VORTEX ELEMENTS, MUXST BE GREATER THAN 8 FOR A
C PARTIAL CAVITY AND GREATER THAN 4 FOR A SUPER CAVITY
C N= NO. OF SOURCE ELEMENTS, MUST BE GREATER THAN 4 FOR A
C PARTIAL CAVITY AND GREATER THAN 8 FOR A SUPER CAVITY
C IWRT=0 FOR NO OUTPUT OF SOURCE AND VORTEX ELEMENT COORDINATES
C AND NO OUTPUT OF SOURCE AND VORTEX DISTRIBUTIONS
C IWRT .NE. 0 FOR OUTPUT OF SOURCE AND VORTEX DISTRIBUTIONS
C CAVL= CAVITY LENGTH
C OUTPUT VARIABLES
C XL(I) = LOWER BOUNDARY OF SOURCE-VORTEX ELEMENTS
C X(I) = LOCATIONS OF CONTROL POINTS
C XU(I) = UPPER BOUNDARY OF SOURCE-VORTEX ELEMENTS
C G(I) = VORTEX DENSITY FOR ITH ELEMENT / SIGMA
C Q(I) = SOURCE DENSITY FOR ITH ELEMENT / SIGMA
C CL= LIFT COEFFICIENT / (2*PI*ALFA)
C AREA=CAVITY AREA/(2*PI*ALFA)
C SOURCE= TOTAL SOURCE STRENGTH
C ALFA=1. ANGLE OF ATTACK IN ABOVE STATEMENTS
C OR 2. ANGLE OF ATTACK / SIGMA IN OUTPUT LIST
C CAVL= INPUT VALUE OF CAVITY LENGTH
C SIGMA= CAVITATION NUMBER
C
C INTEGER IN,OUT,ND,NDIM,MN,MN1,JJ,IWORK,IERR,IWRT
C REAL X,BC,C,ALFA,CL,AREA,SOURCE,G,Q,GAMMA,CAVL,PI,XL,XU
C DIMENSION IWORK(101,2),G(100),Q(100),X(100),BC(101),C(101,101),
C 1XL(100),XU(100),XS(100)
C DATA ND,NDIM/100,101/
C DATA IN,OUT,IPCH/5,6,7/
C PI=2.*ARCOS(0.0)
C 1 READ(IN,1000) M,N,IWRT,CAVL
C IF(M.EQ. 999) STOP

```



```

CALL TIMING (IST)
IF (M+N .LE. 100) GO TO 10
WRITE(OUT,2000) M,N
GO TO 1
10 IF (CAVL .GT. 0.0) GO TO 20
WRITE(OUT,2010) CAVL
GO TO 1
20 IF (CAVL .LT. 1. .AND. N .LT. M) GO TO 22
IF (CAVL .GT. 1. .AND. N .GT. M) GO TO 22
WRITE(OUT,2060)
GO TO 1
22 MN=M+N
MN1=MN+1
23 WRITE(OUT,6000)
WRITE(OUT,2020) M,N,CAVL
CALL CPGEN(M,N,MN,ND,CAVL,X,XL,XU,XS, IERR)
IF (IERR .NE. 0) GO TO 1
L=MAX0(M,N)
IF (IWRT .NE. 0) WRITE(OUT,2030) (XL(I),X(I),XU(I),XS(I),
1 I=1,L)
CALL MATRIX (M,N,MN,MN1,IERR,ND,NDIM,XS,X,BC,C,
1XL,XU,PI )
IF (IERR .NE. 0) GO TO 1
CALL RMINV(NDIM,MN1,C,DTERM,IWORK,JJ)
WRITE(OUT,2050) DTERM
IF (JJ .NE. 0) GO TO 1

C
C
C
OBTAIN SOLUTION FROM INVERSE MATRIX AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

DO 30 I=1,M
G(I)=0.0
30 CONTINUE
GAMMA=0.0
SOURCE=0.0
AREA=0.0
DO 40 I=1,N

```





```

Q(I)=0.0
40 CONTINUE
DO 60 I=1,M
DO 50 J=1,MN1
G(I)=G(I)+C(I,J)*BC(J)
50 CONTINUE
GAMMA=GAMMA+G(I)*(XU(I)-XL(I))
60 CONTINUE
GAMMA=GAMMA-G(M)*(XU(M)-XL(M))/2.
DO 80 I=1,N
DO 70 J=1,MN1
Q(I)=Q(I)+C(I+M,J)*BC(J)
70 CONTINUE
SOURCE=SOURCE+Q(I)*(XU(I)-XL(I))
AREA=AREA+Q(I)*(XU(I)**2-XL(I)**2)
80 CONTINUE
ALFA=0.0
DO 90 J=1,MN1
ALFA=ALFA+C(MN1,J)*BC(J)
90 CONTINUE
CL=-GAMMA/(PI*ALFA)
AREA=-AREA/(4.*PI*ALFA)
IF(IWRT.NE.0) WRITE(OUT,3000) (G(I), I=1,M)
IF(IWRT.NE.0) WRITE(OUT,3010) (Q(I), I=1,N)
WRITE(OUT,3020) CL,AREA,SOURCE,ALFA,CAVL
CALL TIMING(ISTP)
ITIME=ISTP-IST
WRITE(OUT,4000) ITIME
GO TO 1

FORMAT STATEMENTS

1000 FORMAT(3I3,11X,F10.0)
1010 FORMAT(10X,F10.0)
2000 FORMAT(' ',10X,'**** INPUT ERROR *** M=',I3,2X,'N=',I3/' ')
2010 FORMAT(' ',10X,'**** INPUT ERROR *** CAVITY LENGTH=',F10.5/' ')

```



```

2020 FORMAT(' ',10X,'NO. OF VORTICIES=',I3/
1      ' ',10X,'NO. OF SOURCES= ',I3/
2      ' ',10X,'CAVITY LENGTH= ',F10.5/)
2030 FORMAT(' ',20X,'XL(I)', 9X,'X(I)', 9X,'XU(I)', 9X,'XS(I)')/
1      (' ',10X,4E15.5))
2050 FORMAT('0',10X,'*** DETERMINANT=',E13.7,'***'/)
2060 FORMAT(' ',10X,'*** INPUT ERROR M, N, CAVL ***'/)
3000 FORMAT('0',10X,'VORTEX DENSITIES/SIGMA: '/
1      (' ',10X,4E15.5))
3010 FORMAT('0',10X,'SOURCE DENSITIES/SIGMA: '/
1      (' ',10X,4E15.5))
3020 FORMAT(' ',/
1      ' ',15X,'LIFT COEFFICIENT/(2*PI*ALFA) =',E13.7//
2      ' ',15X,'AREA OF CAVITY/(2*PI*ALFA) =',E13.7//
3      ' ',15X,'TOTAL SOURCE STRENGTH/SIGMA =',E13.7//
4      ' ',15X,'ANGLE OF ATTACK/SIGMA =',E13.7//
5      ' ',15X,'CAVITY LENGTH =',E13.7/)
4000 FORMAT(' ',10X,'ELAPSED TIME= ',I5,2X,'1/100 SEC.'/'1')
6000 FORMAT('0',/)
      END

```



```

C SUBROUTINE CPGEN
C SUBPROGRAM PLACES CONTROL POINTS ON FOIL AND SELECTS
C ELEMENT SIZE FOR EACH VORTEX-SOURCE ELEMENT
C INPUT VARIABLES
C   M= NO. OF VORTICES
C   N= NO OF SOURCES
C   MN= M+N
C   K= DIMENSION OF CONTROL POINT VECTOR
C   CAVL= CAVITY LENGTH
C   VARIABLES RETURNED
C   XL(I)= LOWER BOUNDARY OF SOURCE-VORTEX ELEMENTS
C   X(I)= CONTRCL POINT VECTOR
C   XU(I)= UPPER BOUNDARY OF SOURCE VORTEX ELEMENTS
C   XS(I)= SOURCE CONTROL POINTS
C   IERR= ERROR CODE
C   IERR=0 NO ERRORS INDICATED
C   IERR=1 ERROR IN DIMENSION OR INPUT OF M OR N
C
C SUBROUTINE CPGEN(M,N,MN,K,CAVL,X,XL,XU,XS, IERR)
C   DIMENSION X(K),XL(K),XU(K),XS(K)
C   IF(MN .LE. K) GO TO 5
C   IERR=1
C   WRITE(6,2000)
C   RETURN
C   5 L=MINO(M,N)
C   LL=MN-L
C   Z=AHIN1(1.,CAVL)
C   LL1=LL+1
C   L1=L+1
C   Z1=1.+CAVL-Z
C   F=L-2
C   F1=Z/(2.*F)
C   F=LL-L-2
C   F2=(Z1-Z)/(2.*F)
C   XL(1)=0.0
C   XL(L1)=Z

```



```

DO 10 I=1,2
E=I
XL(I+1)=E*F1
XL(L1-I)=Z-E*F1
XL(L1+I)=Z+E*F2
XL(LL1-I)=Z1-E*F2
10 CONTINUE
ZONE=XL(L-1)-XL(3)
F4=L-4
L2=L-2
DO 20 I=4,L2
E=I-3
XL(I)=XL(3)+E*ZONE/E4
20 CONTINUE
ZONE=XL(LL-1)-XL(L+3)
F4=LL-L-4
L3=L+3
L4=L+4
LL2=LL-2
DO 30 I=L4,LL2
E=I-L3
XL(I)=XL(L3)+E*ZONE/E4
30 CONTINUE
LL1=LL-1
DO 40 I=1,LL1
XU(I)=XL(I+1)
X(I)=XL(I)+(XU(I)-XL(I))*0.9
XS(I)=XL(I)+(XU(I)-XL(I))*0.5
40 CONTINUE
XU(LL)=Z1
X(LL)=XL(LL)+(Z1-XL(LL))*0.9
XS(LL)=(Z1+XL(LL))/2.
XS(1)=XU(1)*0.9
XS(N)=XL(N)+(XU(N)-XL(N))*0.1
IERR=0
RETURN

```





```
2000 FORMAT('0',10X,'**** CPGEN DIMENSION ERROR ****')  
      END
```



```

C SUBROUTINE MATRIX
C SUBPROGRAM TO COMPUTE COEFFICIENT MATRIX
C INPUT VARIABLES
C M=NO. OF VORTICES
C N=NO. OF SOURCES
C MN=M+N
C MN1=M+N+1
C K=DIMENSION OF CONTROL POINT VECTOR
C NDIM= DIMENSION OF COEFFICIENT MATRIX AND BOUNDARY CONDITION
C VECTOR
C XL(I)= LOWER BOUNDARY OF SOURCE-VORTEX ELEMENTS
C X(I)=CONTROL POINT VECTOR
C XU(I)= UPPER BOUNDARY OF SOURCE-VORTEX ELEMENTS
C XS(I)= SOURCE CONTROL POINTS
C PI
C RETURNED VARIABLES
C C(I,J)=COEFFICIENT MATRIX
C B(J)= BOUNDARY CONDITION VECTOR
C
C SUBROUTINE MATRIX(M,N,MN,MN1,IERR,K,NDIM,XS,X,BC,C,XL,
1XU,PI )
C DIMENSION C(NDIM,NDIM),BC(NDIM),X(K),XL(K),XU(K),XS(K)
C COEFF(A,B,C)=ALOG((A-B)/(A-C))
C IF(MN1.LE. NDIM .AND. MN.LE. K) GO TO 10
C IERR=1
C WRITE(6,2000)
C RETURN
10 IERR=0
C CII=ALOG( 9.0)
C DO 30 I=1,MN1
C BC(I)=0.0
C DO 20 J=1,MN1
C C(I,J)=0.0
20 CONTINUE
30 CONTINUE

```

C



```

C
C
C      COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS FOR VORTEX EQUATIONS
      L=M-1
      DO 50 J=1,L
      DO 40 I=1,M
      IF (I .NE. J) C(J,I)=COEFF(X(J),XL(I),XU(I))
      IF (I .EQ. J) C(I,I)=CII
      IF (I .EQ. M) C(J,I)=(C(J,I)*(1.-X(J)))/(XU(M)-XL(M))+1.
      40 CONTINUE
      50 CONTINUE
      DO 60 I=1,L
      C(M,I)=COEFF(X(M),XL(I),XU(I))
      60 CONTINUE
      C(M,M)=1.+(1.-X(M))*CII/(XU(M)-XL(M))
C
C
C      PUT IN THE EFFECT OF LOCAL SOURCES
      L=M+1
      DO 70 I=L,MN
      C(I-M,I)=-PI
      70 CONTINUE
C
C
C      PUT IN COEFFICIENT OF ALFA/SIGMA
      DO 80 I=1,M
      C(I,MN1)=2.*PI
      80 CONTINUE
C
C
C      VORTEX EQUATIONS ARE COMPLETE
      COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS FOR SOURCE EQUATIONS
      J1=0
      DO 100 J=L,MN
      J1=J1+1
      I1=0
      DO 90 I=L,MN

```



```

I1=I1+1
IF (J.NE. I) C(J,I)=COEFF(XS(J1),XL(I1),XU(I1))
90 CONTINUE
IF (J-M.LT. M) C(J,J-M)=-PI
100 CONTINUE
C(L,L)=CII
C(MN,MN)=-CII
IF (N.GT. M) C(M+M,M)=-PI/2.
C
C
C
FILL IN LAST SOURCE EQUATION (CLOSURE)
C
C
C
I=0
DO 110 J=L,MN
I=I+1
C(MN1,J)=XU(I)-XL(I)
110 CONTINUE
C
C
C
FILL IN BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
C
C
DO 120 J=L,MN
BC(J)=PI
120 CONTINUE
RETURN
2000 FORMAT('0',10X,'*** MATRIX DIMENSION ERROR ***')
END

```





```

C      SUBROUTINE RMINV(NDIM, NORDER, A, DETERM, IWORK, IERR)
RMNV0010
RMNV0020
RMNV0030
RMNV0040
RMNV0050

C      REAL A, BIGA, DETERM, ABS, HOLD
INTEGER I, J, K, NDIM, NORDER, KK, NM1

C      DIMENSION A(NDIM, NDIM), IWORK(NDIM, 2)
RMNV0070
RMNV0080
RMNV0090
RMNV0100
RMNV0110
RMNV0120
RMNV0130
RMNV0140
RMNV0150
RMNV0160
RMNV0170
RMNV0180
RMNV0190
RMNV0200
RMNV0210
RMNV0220
RMNV0230
RMNV0240
RMNV0250
RMNV0260
RMNV0270
RMNV0280
RMNV0290
RMNV0300
RMNV0310
RMNV0320
RMNV0330
RMNV0340
RMNV0350
RMNV0360

C      CHECK FOR ARGUMENT ERRORS.
IF (NDIM.GE. NORDER.AND. NORDER.GT. 0) GO TO 10
IERR = 1
WRITE (6, 1001) NDIM, NORDER
RETURN
10 IF (NORDER.NE.1) GO TO 11
DETERM=A(1,1)
A(1,1)=1.C/A(1,1)
IERR=0
RETURN
11 DETERM = 1.OE0

C      DO 80 K = 1, NORDER
C
C      SEARCH FOR LARGEST ELEMENT.
BIGA = - 1.OE0
DO 25 J = K, NORDER
  DO 20 I = K, NORDER
    HOLD = ABS(A(I, J))
    IF (BIGA.GE. HOLD) GO TO 20
    BIGA = HOLD
    IWORK(K, 1) = I
    IWORK(K, 2) = J
  20 CONTINUE
  25 CONTINUE

C      INTERCHANGE ROWS.
I = IWORK(K, 1)
IF (I.LE. K) GO TO 35

```



```

DO 30 J = 1, NORDER
  HOLD = - A(K, J)
  A(K, J) = A(I, J)
  A(I, J) = HOLD
30  CONTINUE
C
C  INTERCHANGE COLUMNS.
35  J = IWRK(K, 2)
  IF (J .LE. K) GO TO 45
  DO 40 I = 1, NORDER
    HOLD = - A(I, K)
    A(I, K) = A(I, J)
    A(I, J) = HOLD
40  CONTINUE
C
C  FETCH PIVOT.
45  BIGA = A(K, K)
C
C  DETERMINANT IS PRODUCT OF PIVOTS.
  DETERM = DETERM * BIGA
C
C  IF DETERMINANT VANISHES, MATRIX IS SINGULAR.
  IF (DETERM .NE. 0.0E0) GO TO 50
  IERR = 2
  WRITE (6, 1002)
  RETURN
C
C  REPLACE PIVOT BY RECIPROCAL.
50  A(K, K) = 1.0E0 / BIGA
C
C  DIVIDE COLUMN BY MINUS PIVOT.
  DO 55 I = 1, NORDER
    IF (I .EQ. K) GO TO 55
    HOLD = - A(I, K) / BIGA
    A(I, K) = HOLD
55
C

```

RMNV0370  
RMNV0380  
RMNV0390  
RMNV0400  
RMNV0410  
RMNV0420  
RMNV0430  
RMNV0440  
RMNV0450  
RMNV0460  
RMNV0470  
RMNV0480  
RMNV0490  
RMNV0500  
RMNV0510  
RMNV0520  
RMNV0530  
RMNV0540  
RMNV0550  
RMNV0560  
RMNV0570  
RMNV0580  
RMNV0590  
RMNV0600  
RMNV0610  
RMNV0620  
RMNV0630  
RMNV0640  
RMNV0650  
RMNV0660  
RMNV0670  
RMNV0680  
RMNV0690  
RMNV0700  
RMNV0710  
RMNV0720



```

C REDUCE MATRIX.
  DO 65 J = 1, NORDER
    IF (J .NE. K) A(I, J) = A(I, J) + HOLD * A(K, J)
65    CONTINUE
55    CONTINUE

C DIVIDE ROW BY PIVOT.
  DO 75 J = 1, NORDER
    IF (J .NE. K) A(K, J) = A(K, J) / PIGA
75    CONTINUE
80    CONTINUE

C FINAL ROW AND COLUMN INTERCHANGE.
  NM1 = NORDER - 1
  DO 140 KK = 1, NM1
    K = NORDER - KK

    J = IWORK(K, 1)
    IF (J .LE. K) GO TO 120
    DO 110 I = 1, NORDER
      HOLD = A(I, K)
      A(I, K) = - A(I, J)
      A(I, J) = HOLD
110    CONTINUE

C
120    I = IWORK(K, 2)
    IF (I .LE. K) GO TO 140
    DO 130 J = 1, NORDER
      HOLD = A(K, J)
      A(K, J) = - A(I, J)
      A(I, J) = HOLD
130    CONTINUE
140    CONTINUE

C
  IERR = 0
  RETURN

```

RMNV0730  
 RMNV0740  
 RMNV0750  
 RMNV0760  
 RMNV0770  
 RMNV0780  
 RMNV0790  
 RMNV0800  
 RMNV0810  
 RMNV0820  
 RMNV0830  
 RMNV0840  
 RMNV0850  
 RMNV0860  
 RMNV0870  
 RMNV0880  
 RMNV0890  
 RMNV0900  
 RMNV0910  
 RMNV0920  
 RMNV0930  
 RMNV0940  
 RMNV0950  
 RMNV0960  
 RMNV0970  
 RMNV0980  
 RMNV0990  
 RMNV1000  
 RMNV1010  
 RMNV1020  
 RMNV1030  
 RMNV1040  
 RMNV1050  
 RMNV1060  
 RMNV1070  
 RMNV1080



C 1001 FORMAT(23H RMINV: ARGUMENT ERROR, 2I11)  
1002 FORMAT(28H RMINV: MATRIX IS SINGULAR.)  
C  
END

RMNV1090  
RMNV1100  
RMNV1110  
RMNV1120  
RMNV1130





APPENDIX B  
SAMPLE COMPUTER OUTPUT



Appendix B contains the sample computer output. This output contains the results of a convergence test for cavity lengths equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  chord length and 1.5 times chord length. Note that for a partial cavity source control points beyond cavity termination are listed in the output. These control points are superfluous and not used in the program. The same is true of control points for the vortex elements beyond chord length in super cavitation.

The listing of source and vortex densities has the same order as the listing of control points.



NO. OF VORTICIES= 10  
NO. OF SOURCES= 5  
CAVITY LENGTH= 0.50000

\*\*\* DETERMINANT=-.1317091E+09\*\*\*

LIFT COEFFICIENT/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.1092649E+01

AREA OF CAVITY/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.4117717E-01

TOTAL SOURCE STRENGTH/SIGMA =0.2272427E-06

ANGLE OF ATTACK/SIGMA =0.1067560E+00

CAVITY LENGTH =0.5000000E+00

ELAPSED TIME= 2 1/100 SEC.



NO. OF VORTICIES= 20  
 NO. CF SOURCES= 10  
 CAVITY LENGTH= 0.50000

XL(I)	X(I)	XU(I)	XS(I)
0.0	0.28125E-01	0.31250E-01	0.28125E-01
0.31250E-01	0.59375E-01	0.62500E-01	0.46875E-01
0.62500E-01	0.11875E+00	0.12500E+00	0.93750E-01
0.12500E+00	0.18125E+00	0.18750E+00	0.15625E+00
0.18750E+00	0.24375E+00	0.25000E+00	0.21875E+00
0.25000E+00	0.30625E+00	0.31250E+00	0.28125E+00
0.31250E+00	0.36875E+00	0.37500E+00	0.34375E+00
0.37500E+00	0.43125E+00	0.43750E+00	0.40625E+00
0.43750E+00	0.46562E+00	0.46875E+00	0.45313E+00
0.46875E+00	0.49687E+00	0.50000E+00	0.47187E+00
0.50000E+00	0.52812E+00	0.53125E+00	0.51563E+00
0.53125E+00	0.55937E+00	0.56250E+00	0.54688E+00
0.56250E+00	0.61875E+00	0.62500E+00	0.59375E+00
0.62500E+00	0.68125E+00	0.68750E+00	0.65625E+00
0.68750E+00	0.74375E+00	0.75000E+00	0.71875E+00
0.75000E+00	0.80625E+00	0.81250E+00	0.78125E+00
0.81250E+00	0.86875E+00	0.87500E+00	0.84375E+00
0.87500E+00	0.93125E+00	0.93750E+00	0.90625E+00
0.93750E+00	0.96562E+00	0.96875E+00	0.95313E+00
0.96875E+00	0.99687E+00	0.10000E+01	0.98438E+00

\*\*\* DETERMINANT=0.3532951E+17\*\*\*

VORTEX DENSITIES/SIGMA:

-0.93763E+00	-0.87444E+00	-0.79342E+00	-0.72474E+00
-0.68560E+00	-0.66212E+00	-0.63783E+00	-0.65261E+00
-0.64077E+00	-0.55656E+00	0.65990E+00	0.11008E+00
-0.45946E-02	-0.59571E-01	-0.71848E-01	-0.70911E-01
-0.63426E-01	-0.51625E-01	-0.37786E-01	-0.38749E-01

SOURCE DENSITIES/SIGMA:

0.80515E+00	0.53662E+00	0.33202E+00	0.20736E+00
0.10949E+00	0.76209E-02	-0.89198E-01	-0.30393E+00
-0.56007E+00	-0.13084E+01		

LIFT COEFFICIENT/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.1137383E+01

AREA CF CAVITY/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.4946671E-01

TOTAL SOURCE STRENGTH/SIGMA =0.1750886E-06

ANGLE OF ATTACK/SIGMA =0.9841657E-01

CAVITY LENGTH =0.5000000E+00

ELAPSED TIME= 15 1/100 SEC.





NO. OF VORTICIES= 10  
 NO. OF SOURCES= 20  
 CAVITY LENGTH= 1.50000

XL(I)	X(I)	XU(I)	XS(I)
0.0	0.56250E-01	0.62500E-01	0.56250E-01
0.62500E-01	0.11875E+00	0.12500E+00	0.93750E-01
0.12500E+00	0.23750E+00	0.25000E+00	0.18750E+00
0.25000E+00	0.36250E+00	0.37500E+00	0.31250E+00
0.37500E+00	0.48750E+00	0.50000E+00	0.43750E+00
0.50000E+00	0.61250E+00	0.62500E+00	0.56250E+00
0.62500E+00	0.73750E+00	0.75000E+00	0.68750E+00
0.75000E+00	0.86250E+00	0.87500E+00	0.81250E+00
0.87500E+00	0.93125E+00	0.93750E+00	0.90625E+00
0.93750E+00	0.99375E+00	0.10000E+01	0.96875E+00
0.10000E+01	0.10281E+01	0.10313E+01	0.10156E+01
0.10313E+01	0.10594E+01	0.10625E+01	0.10469E+01
0.10625E+01	0.11187E+01	0.11250E+01	0.10938E+01
0.11250E+01	0.11812E+01	0.11875E+01	0.11563E+01
0.11875E+01	0.12437E+01	0.12500E+01	0.12188E+01
0.12500E+01	0.13062E+01	0.13125E+01	0.12813E+01
0.13125E+01	0.13687E+01	0.13750E+01	0.13438E+01
0.13750E+01	0.14312E+01	0.14375E+01	0.14063E+01
0.14375E+01	0.14656E+01	0.14688E+01	0.14531E+01
0.14688E+01	0.14969E+01	0.15000E+01	0.14719E+01

\*\*\* DETERMINANT=0.3851246E+13\*\*\*

VORTEX DENSITIES/SIGMA:

-0.11499E+01	-0.10381E+01	-0.87268E+00	-0.72748E+00
-0.62812E+00	-0.54372E+00	-0.46015E+00	-0.37014E+00
-0.26088E+00	-0.25544E+00		

SOURCE DENSITIES/SIGMA:

0.13267E+01	0.96160E+00	0.73057E+00	0.60112E+00
0.50964E+00	0.43215E+00	0.36176E+00	0.28510E+00
0.25084E+00	0.23408E+00	0.19550E-04	-0.33281E-01
-0.16451E+00	-0.37803E+00	-0.49625E+00	-0.75565E+00
-0.98532E+00	-0.15239E+01	-0.29826E+01	-0.56046E+01

LIFT COEFFICIENT/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.5062250E+00

AREA OF CAVITY/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.2296074E+00

TOTAL SOURCE STRENGTH/SIGMA =-.1788139E-06

ANGLE OF ATTACK/SIGMA =0.3843980E+00

CAVITY LENGTH =0.1500000E+01

ELAPSED TIME= 15 1/100 SEC.



NO. OF VORTICIES= 15  
NO. OF SOURCES= 30  
CAVITY LENGTH= 1.50000

\*\*\* DETERMINANT=0.7520241E+19\*\*\*

LIFT COEFFICIENT/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.5145274E+00

AREA OF CAVITY/(2\*PI\*ALFA) =0.2330343E+00

TOTAL SOURCE STRENGTH/SIGMA =0.1430511E-05

ANGLE OF ATTACK/SIGMA =0.3788325E+00

CAVITY LENGTH =0.1500000E+01

ELAPSED TIME= 39 1/100 SEC.



APPENDIX C  
COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR COMPUTATION  
OF  
CAVITY LENGTH FROM ARBITRARY VALUES  
OF  
ANGLE OF ATTACK AND CAVITATION NUMBER



The iterative method for computing cavity length from arbitrary values of angle of attack and cavitation number is based on assuming an initial cavity length ( $\ell = 0.5$ ) then computing the next cavity length as:

$$(1C) \quad \ell_{i+1} = \ell_i \left[ \frac{(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_{input}}{(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_i} \right]^2$$

In equation (1 C) the value of  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_i$  is the value computed from  $\ell_i$ . This works well for moderate length partial cavities.

For super cavities the method used is to set upper and lower boundaries on the cavity length. Then the next assumed value of cavity length is:

$$\ell_{i+1} = \frac{\ell_{upper} + \ell_{lower}}{2}$$

The lower and upper boundaries on cavity length are determined by comparing  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_i$  to  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_{input}$ . For  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_{input}$  greater than  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_i$  the actual cavity length is greater than  $\ell_i$  and so long as  $\ell_i$  is greater than  $\ell_{lower}$  the lower boundary for the cavity length is then  $\ell_i$ . For  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_{input}$  less than  $(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma})_i$   $\ell_i$  becomes the new upper boundary. Thus the boundaries on cavity length will converge to a solution.

The following program listing uses this procedure. This program also uses the subroutines CPGEN, MATRIX and RMINV.





The iterative procedure for the super cavitating case was developed to overcome apparent nonconvergence of the method used in partial cavitation. However, the resulting nonconvergence was based on theoretical cavity lengths only slightly greater than chord length (e.g.  $\ell \simeq 1.04$ ). In this region of cavity length  $\alpha/\sigma$  increases very rapidly with cavity length. Convergence of any method for these cavity lengths will be slow. Therefore, the method used herein is probably an artificial result and not a required procedure.



Table C 1  
Results of Cavity Length Computations

input $\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$	computed $\frac{\alpha}{\sigma}$	computed cavity length	No. of iterations	Geurst cavity length	Percent difference
.025	.0249	.0444	4	.045	-1.3
.05	.0498	.145	3	.155	-6.5
.075	.0745	.311	3	.375	-17.1
.10	.998	.730	3	1.04	-29.8
.15	.1498	1.06	6	1.099	-3.5
.20	.199	1.12	9	1.16	-3.4
.25	.249	1.19	6	1.25	-4.8
.333	.335	1.34	6	1.45	-7.6
.50	.498	1.875	4	2.0	-6.25
1.0	.9998	4.39	8	5.0	-12.0



```

INTEGER OUT
DIMENSION IWORK(101,2),G(100),2(100),X(100),BC(101),C(101,101),
1XL(100),XU(100),XS(100)
DATA ND,NDIM/100,101/
DATA IN,OUT,IPCH/5,6,7/
PI=2.*ARCOS(0.0)
1 READ(IN,1000) ALFA,SIGMA
IF (ALFA .EQ. 0.0 .OR. SIGMA .EQ. 0.0) STOP
ICOUNT=0
ALSIG=ALFA/SIGMA
CAVLL=1.
CAVLU=20.
M=27
N=17
CAVL=0.5
5 MN=M+N
MN1=MN+1
10 CALL CPGEN(M,N,MN,ND,CAVL,X,XL,XU,XS,IERR)
IF(IERR.NE.0) GO TO 1
CALL MATRIX (M,N,MN,MN1,IERR,ND,NDIM,XS,X,BC,C,
1XL,XU,PI )
IF(IERR.NE.0) GO TO 1
CALL RMINV(NDIM,MN1,C,DTERM,IWORK,JJ)
ALSIGC=0.0
DO 20 I=1,MN1
ALSIGC=ALSIGC+C(MN1,I)*BC(I)
20 CONTINUE
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
IF(CAVL.GT.1.) GO TO 25
CAVLC=CAVL*(ALSIG/ALSIGC)**2
IF(CAVLC.GT.1.) GO TO 55
25 IF(ABS(ALSIGC-ALSIG)/ALSIG.LE.1.E-02) GO TO 100
IF(ICOUNT.GE.10) GO TO 90
IF(CAVLC.LE.0.3) GO TO 30
IF(CAVLC.GT.0.55) GO TO 40
M=20

```



```

N=10
GO TO 80
30 A=25
N=10
GO TO 80
40 IF(CAVLC .GT. 1.0) GO TO 50
M=25
N=20
GO TO 80
50 IF(ALSIG .LT. ALSIG) GO TO 52
CAVLU=CAVLC
GO TO 54
52 CAVLL=CAVLC
54 CAVLC=(CAVLL+CAVLU)/2.
GO TO 56
55 CAVLC=2.
56 IF(CAVLC .GT. 1.5) GO TO 60
M=20
N=25
GO TO 80
60 M=15
N=30
80 WRITE(OUT,2030) CAVLC
CAVL=CAVLC
GO TO 5
90 WRITE(OUT,2000) CAVLC,ALSIG, ALSIG
GO TO 1
100 WRITE(OUT,2010) CAVLC, ALSIG, ALSIG
WRITE(OUT,2020)
GO TO 1
1000 FORMAT(2F10.0)
2000 FORMAT('1***ERROR ICOUNT=10***',3E20.5)
2010 FORMAT('0',15X,3E15.5)
2020 FORMAT('1')
2030 FORMAT(' ',E15.5)
END

```





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17 FEB 76  
3 FEB 76

DISPLAY  
DISPLAY

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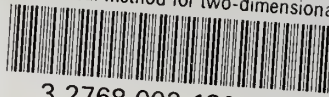
Golden

A numerical method  
for two-dimensional,  
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